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INSURANCE
No business has thrived like Insurance during last 10 years. 15

REGD. NO. B. 1081

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIX NO. 104— BOMBAY TUESDAY, MAY, 5, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

INSURANCE
Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1929. 16

Lamington Road Shooting Case Accused Acquitted

WILLINGDON BUSY WITH R. T. C. PLANS

—:o:—

Official Communique To Be Issued

PRINCES & FEDERATION

NAWAB OF BHOPAL ARRIVES IN SIMLA SHORTLY

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, May 4.

The Government plans in connection with further stages o the Round Table Conference ar now receiving constant atten tion of Lord Willingdon who eve since his arrival has been busying himself with the problem. Al though no definite announcement has yet been made as to the date of holding the Federal Structur Committee or the Plenary Session of the Round Table Conference it is confidently expected that public attention on questions arising out of previous committees and conference will be rivetted to by an issue of an official communique by the Reforms Office.

It is likely that this communique will succinctly review the work done by the various subcommittees of the Conference and the measures taken by the Government of India in the pursuance of their decisions. As a preliminary to this the Reforms Office has made arrangements to reprint in separate volumes proceedings of the Federal Structure Committee and all other subcommittees.

—:o:—

Princes' Attitude

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, May 4.

I understand the Nawab of Bhopal, Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes is expected to arrive in Simla at the end of May or the beginning of June and will stay here until His Highness proceeds to London to attend the Federal Structure Committee and then the Round Table Conference. The object of his stay till that time is to be in close touch on one hand with the Government of India regarding the preparations for continuing the Committee's deliberations in London and on the other advise the members of the Princes Order accordingly so that the latter might offer suggestions from time to time as to the steps to be taken to press their viewpoint before the Committee and the Conference. The report that emanted from Allahabad to effect that the Princes are trying to back out of the principle of the Federal idea is thus given another denial.

SIMLA & ADDRESS TO NEW VICEROY

—:o:—

Little Hitch Overcome

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, May 4.

I understand that there will be a slight delay in the presentation of welcome address by Simla Municipality to new Viceroy. The little difference of opinion that was reported the draft address has now been removed by certain amendment proposed and I learn there will be held this week a meeting of the Municipal Committee when there might be no avoidable delay in presenting it to Lord Willingdon.

Mr. Tin Tut, Deputy Secretary of Industries and Labour Department has left Simla on eight months' leave. He first proceeds to Geneva where he will act as the adviser to the Government delegate to International Labour Conference which meets [illegible]th May. Mr. Shamalnari [illegible]S., who was joint Secre[illegible]abour Commission is re[illegible]he Government of [illegible]y Secretary in [illegible]tut and will join [illegible]inst.

LORD WILLINGDON'S FIRST CABINET MEETING

News Leak Down To Madras

MADRAS, May 4.

It would appear that the New Viceroy's first cabinet meeting discussed the political situation particularly the activity of the "Red Shirts" on the North West Frontier. The Chittagong situation was also under the spotlight.

Lord Willingdon made a good impression but was taking stock and was more a lookeron than a guide.

Gandhiji attacked Simla for Misleading" the communal situation. The die-hard civilians are banking on this as Gandhiji's excuse for absentation from R. T. C.

I understand that the Maharaja of Travancore will assume charge of the administration of his State in August 1932, when the present regency will terminate.

He will undergo training till then.

WORSHIPPERS EXCHANGE BLOWS.

The proposal to sacrifice animal to Hindu Deity in Temple Purusuwalkam led to a fracas. Some people objected to the sacrifice on humanitarian grounds. The advice was resented by some worshippers and blows exchanged. Police arrived on the scene and controlled the situation. Four people were arrested and remanded to custody.

POLICE CLASH WITH EGYPTIAN CROWD

Demonstrators Fired Upon And Several Killed

TROOPS TO INTERCEPT NAHAS PASHA AND PARTY

GOVERNOR'S CAR SMASHED IN BENI SUEF

LONDON, May 3.

Cairo.—Six demonstrators have been killed and three injured—Wafd sources say that eight have been killed and 46 injured.—by the police rifle-fire during the riots at Beni Suef. Seven policemen have been injured. The riot followed the arrival of Nahas Pasha and six other prominent Wafd personalities by motor.—Reuter.

Police Resort To Firing.

LONDON, May 3.

It now appears that 8 rioters have been killed and 10 wounded and 15 police injured in riots at Beni Suef. The crowd stoned the police who at first vainly fired warning shots in th air and then fired on the crowd which finally dispersed.—Reuter.

GOVERNOR'S CAR SMASHED

Town Plunged In Darkness

LONDON, May 4.

The Prime Minister interviewed by Reuter stated that casualties at Beni Suef were four rioters killed and 11 wounded and 15 policemen injured, of whom one was in a very serious condition and another had a leg broken. The police fired in self-defence. The crowd was enormous.

The rioters smashed the Governor of Beni Suef's motor car and injured his chaffeur. Three ambulance men were injured and ambulance damaged and a cafe belonging to an Egyptian was sacked.

TOWN IN DARKNESS.

Beni Suef was in darkness and electric wires had been cut. Forces had been zsent to intercept Nahas Pasha's party on return to Cairo and bring them to Parquet where the Attorney-General would interrogate them.—

TROOPS MARCHED.

The Premier said that Egyptian troops had proceeded to Ben Suef but the town was now quiet. He added necessary measres had been taken at Cairo. He concluded by saying that events at Beni Suef had proved that Opposition was bent upon inciting mobs to disorder with the object of making Great Britain intervene.

INDIAN FRUIT FOR ENGLAND

—:o:—

Bombay Official To Study Conditions

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 4.

The Empire Marketing Board, has, on the recommendation of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, awarded a scholarship of about £250 to Dr. Cheema, Horticulturist to the Government of Bombay for study in the marketing of Indian fruits, particularly the mango.

It is expected that Dr. Cheema's period of study will last for about 6 6months. This scholarship has been awarded in pursuance of a scheme by the Empire Marketing Board for a grant to a limited number of selected workers. In dominions of scholarships for study in marketing of agricultural produce in the United Kingdom.

RLY. FREIGHT ON WHEAT

—:o:—

KARACHI, May 4.

The Karachi Merchants Association have sent the following telegram to the Commerce Member, Government of India:—

"We understand that the proposal regarding general reduction of railway freight on wheat and wheat products has been rejected and Government is considering giving rebate on railway freight on wheat and wheat products exported.

The Association feel that Indian commercial opinion ought to be consulted before Government finally decides the question. Fire details of proposals before Government.

The Association are prepared to send a deputation to press their point of view on Government."—A. P.

Stimulating Wheat Export From India

—:o:—

SIMLA, May 4.

Mr. C. P. Colvin, a member of the Railway Board, is leaving Simla this evening for Karachi to discuss with the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and other parties concerned the questions of stimulating the export of wheat from India.—A. P.

MARTIAL LAW IN MADEIRA

—:o:—

City In A State Of Siege

LONDON, May 4.

Funchal.—Although a despatch from Madeira states that almost bloodless was has ended, the population of the island is living in a state of seige.

Martial Law has been declared by the restored Civil Governor Almeida Cabaco (who only day or two ago was prisoner in hands of the "rebels") following the discovery of bombs and other arms distributed by the rebels to the civilians.

The rebel "Dictator" Souza Dias and his leading officers have been detained near Funchal. Others have fled to the hills, and others, to the British and Brazilian Consulates in the hope of obtaining immunity.

Despite bombardment, there were very few casualties among the troops on either side during the operations and none among the civilians.—Reuter.

Irwin Lunches With "Socialist" Premier

—:o:—

AND HAS LONG CHAT WITH BENN

LONDON, May 4.

Lord Irwin had long conversation with Mr. Benn at India Office and lunched with Mr. MacDonald at Downing Street. He leaves for Doncaster in the evening.—Reuter.

LORD IRWIN DECORATED.

Lunch With Their Majesties.

LONDON, May 3.

Lord and Lady Irwin lunched with King and Queen at Windsor Castle.

Prior to lunching with Their Majesties the King and Queen at Windsor Castle, Lord Irwin and audience with the King who invested him with insignia of Knight of Garter.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

INNES NOT GOING.

—:o:—

SIMLA, May 4.

The following press communique is issued:—The Government of India have seen it suggested in the press that His Excellency the Governor of Burma has proferred his resignation to Lord Irwin in connection with the question of the separation of Burma. They wish emphatically to contradict this rumour, which is entirely untrue. —A. P.

LANCASHIRE FOR RELAXING BOYCOTT.

LONDON, May 4.

The long resolution to be proposed by Sir Arthur Haworth at Manchester Royal Exchange tomorrow opens with the enforcement of protests already made by Lancashire against the Government of India's economic policy and boycott and picketing.

SHORT-SIGHTED POLICY.

The resolution then proceeds to record sympathy with Indians in their natural and legitimate aspirations for self-government, but doubts whether those will be assisted by the additional duties upon necessities of life and expresses the opinion that the Indian consumer is being sacrificed to the short-sighted and selfish policy of a small industrial group.

WHAT BRITAIN HAS DONE.

The resolution next refers to the part played by British Administration in fostering India's progress and proceeds to declare that as the Government and people of Britain have already approved of Indian Nationalists' proposals, the time has come for the cessation of hostility towards Britain, particularly Lancashire, which has been cultivated beyond all economic reason, and for realisation by India as well as Britain of the value of good-will and fair dealings.

Jurors Return Unanimous Verdict Of "Not Guilty."

—:o:—

ORGANIC CONNECTION WITH PUNJAB PARTY THEORY EXPLODED

LAMINGTON SHOOTING CASE: RINGING DOWN OF CURTAIN AND APPLAUSE

'Not guilty' was the unanimous verdict returned by the jury and consequently all the accused in the Lamington Road Shooting Case were acquitted and ordered to be discharged forthwith by Mr. Justice Barlee, the presiding judge, at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

After a prolonged trial for one month and a half in the Lower Court, the six accused were committed to the Sessions by Mr. H. P. H. Dastoor, Chief Presidency Magistrate on March 6, where the case was taken up on March 30. It took in all 23 working days, during which more than a hundred witnesses were examined on behalf of the prosecution.

PERSON WITH LONG HAIR.

The prosecution case was a sequel to the shooting incident at or about midnight on October 9, 1930, when 15 to 18 shots were fired at Sergeant Taylor and Mrs. Vera Taylor from a close sedan car, one of the four occupants being a person with a long hair.

S. N. Moghe, the approver, and G. R. Vaishampayan, the first accused, were arrested on the following day of the incident J. B. Bapat was arrested he surrendered according to the prosecution) on October 11. The remaining accused were arrested between October 12 and 14.

"ORGANIC CONNECTION!"

The prosecution tried to show an 'organic connection' between the alleged criminal conspiracy in the present case and the Lahore Conspiracy Case in which Bhagatsingh and Rajguru were sentenced to death while Jatin Das, who died an untrial prisoner as a result of an 'hunger-strike.

The defence argued that though the car No. X-8131 was traced, the occupants of the car were not identified, and hence there was a great link missing in the alleged conspiracy, a flimsy foundation on which a supernature was raised.

WHO WAS WHO.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar with Mr. K. F. Mathalone represented the Crown, while Mr. M. S. Pandit with Mr. Row instructed by Mr. M. N. Talpade appeared for Vaishampayan, Mr. Kirtikar for Bapat, Mr. Y. B. Rege for Deodhar and Upadhye; Mr. Sabnis for Dhamankar; and Mr. M. C. Chagla with P. A. Mahale instructed by Mr. Gadkari for Shinde.

The names of the jurors were: (1) David Sassoon Ezekiel (foreman) (2) Narayan T. Chawathe, (3) Aditram Shanker Trivedi, (4) Anandrao Balaji Nayak, (5) Keshav R. Talvalkar, (6) Darabshah P. Surti, (7) Pestonji M. Gobhai, (8) K. N. Kharas, (9) Alimahomed Karimbhoy.

Before 11-0 a. m. the Sessions Court was packed to its utmost capacity, even the gallery being full with visitors, among whom were relatives of the accused persons in the dock.

Mr. Justice Barlee summed up and discussed the evidence on Monday at the resumed hearing of the Lamington Road Shooting Case in which Ganesh Raghunath Vaishampayan and five others stood charged with criminal conspiracy (a) to compose, publish and disseminate seditious literature, (b) to collect and possess firearms in violation of the Indian Arms Act, and (c) attempt to murder police officers. The names of the accused in the dock were: (1) G. R. Vaishampayan, (2) J. B. Bapat, (4) S. V. Deodhar. (5) S. K. Upadhye. (6) V. V. Dhamankar, and (7) S. J. Shinde.

Originally there were 13 accused on the charge-sheet of whom No. 3 P. H. Barve was discharged in the lower court, No. 8 S. N. Moghe had turned approver and the names of the remaining five absconders were: (9) Budhiman alias Sukhdeo Raj alias Arjun, (10) Sharda alias Durgadevi, widow of Bhagvaticharan of Lahore, (11) Vishvanathrao Vaishampayan, (12) Swamirao, and (13) Purshottam Sutar.

All the accused were further charged with abetment in attempting to kill Sergeant and Mrs. Taylor. while Bapat, the second accused, was charged with an actual attempt to murder along with Budhiman, Sharda and Swamirao.

After reading section 297 as regards the duties of a jury, His Lordship summed up and discussed the evidence led by the prosecution. Addressing the gentlemen of the jury His Lordship said that they were responsible for the verdict and as such they were not bound by the Judge's opinion. It was their duty to see if any of the witnesses was interested in corroborating the approver or implicating the accused in the case.

TEST APPROVER'S EVIDENCE.

In his preliminary remarks, His Lordship said that an approver, being a criminal, was likely to shift his responsibility from his head to that of another, and implicate others to save himself. Therefore, they must take his evident with caution. It was likely that approver might have palmed off his actions to Vaishampayan and hence they must be satisfied that the approver was corroborated on material particulars.

Proceeding, His Lordship gave an analogy that as businessmen receive consignments after approving the samples, so the gentlemen of the jury should put to a severe test the evidence of the approver by selecting samples here and there, and see for themselves whether the approver was trustworthy on the whole, and the test so ap-

(Continued on page 7.)

PARRALLEL GOVERNMENT IN INDIA

—:o:—

Awari's Request To Gandhiji

NAGPUR MUNICIPALITY PRESENTS ADDRESS

NAGPUR, May 4.

General Avari was presented with a civic address this morning by the Nagpur Municipality.

Mr. Appaji Tijare, Muncipal Councillor, made a short speech in praise of Mr. Avari.

Mr. Parakh, President Nagpur Municipality, then presented Mr. Avari with a address printed on silk khadi in a silver casket.

PARALLEL GOVERNMENT.

Replying to the address General Avari said that Mahatma Gandhi should establish parallel Government in India before proceeding to England. This would serve the same purpose which civil disobedience movement did during the first stage of the Round Table Conference.

He expressed his satisfaction at the Congress resolution fixing maximum salary under the Swaraj Government at Rs. 500 and urged on the municpal authorities to fix the maximum salary of municipal officers at Rs. 250 and make a beginning in that direction.

MOONJE'S ADVICE TO CONGRESS & GANDHIJI

—:o:—

Who Can Deliver The Goods!

NAGPUR, May 4.

Dr. Moonje in a press interview outlined what the future course of the Round Table Conference should be.

He was of the opinion that Mr. MacDonald declaration was not clear and that before participating in the Round Table, the Congress should exert to secure in unequivocal terms a declaration to the effect that dominion status with safeguards would be granted immediatly.

He also held that if the Round Table was not to be a failure, full economic freedom and transfer of control over foreign and internal affairs was of vital importance and that Mahatma Gandhi, who alone can deliver the goods, should strain every nerve to secure this.

UNEMPLOYED WORKERS DEMONSTRATE IN KARACHI

Picket Grain Bazar And Bring Business To A Standstill

DEPUTATION TO WAIT UPON MAHATMA

KARACHI, May 4.

The picketing of grain Bazar in Karachi by unemployed persons came to head yesterday, when a large number of them posted themselves in front of godowns and obstructed business, demanding Rs. 2 per head daily from the merchants.

Later in the day joint consultation between the representatives of the dealers and picketers resulted in the decision to send a deputation of one representative of each side to Mahatma Gandhi to place the matter before him and arrive at a settlement.—A. P.

CLOTH DEALERS ESCHEW FOREIGN CLOTH

—:o:—

General Awari's Success

NAGPUR, May 4.

It is understood that an agreement has now been reached between foreign cloth dealers in Itwari and General Avari.

The merchants have agreed to defer sale of foreign cloth and postpone indents for fresh goods and will sign pledges to the effect this evening.

The trial of eight volunteers arrested on Friday and Saturday commenced to-day when police evidence and complainant's statement were recorded. The case now stand adjourned to 11th.

"RED SHIRTS" OF PESHAWAR

—:o:—

Changes In H. Q. Staff

PESHAWAR, May 4.

Picketing of foreign cloth shops commenced here to-day.

Mian Abdullah Shah and Mian Jaffar Shah chiefs of the "Red Shirts" Headquarters staff, have resigned owing to differences on the questions of policy.—A. P.

ESCAPE FROM BURNING PLANE

Mrs. Montague In Air Crash

LONDON, May 4.

The Hon. Mrs. Edwin Montagu who left London on 27th March on an aerial tour of Soviet Russia and Persia in a Gipsymoth plane accompanied by the amateur pilot. Rupert Delville, has cabled from Meshed stating that plane crashed on 3rd May and she was pulled out from burning plane and pilot were not hurt.—Reuter.

Back From Their European Joy Ride

—:o:—

JAMMU, May 4.

The Maharaja and the Maharani of Kashmir with the Yuvaraja arrived here to-day from Europe and were given a fitting reception amidst a salute of guns. —A. P.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee One

For First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number. ... Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—CANVASSERS to sell Bar and Toilet soaps in Bombay and outside. Pay Rs. 50/- p.m. Candidates, willing to invest Rs. 100/- in shares need apply with one anna stamp. Box No. 883, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4944

THE PAY attached to the Drawing post, advertised under dates 20/4/31, 22/4/31 and 24/4/31 is Rs. 45-3-75 and not 30-3-60 as previously notified. The qualified candidates can apply by the 15th instant. DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION, Raj Marwar, Jodhpur.
A 2951

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—SUB-OVERSEER in the grade Rs. 60-2½-90. Apply stating age, qualifications, experience, etc., to Rao Bahadur B. R. NAIK, President, District Local Board, Surat, before 20th May. Selected candidate must be prepared to join at once and will be on probation for one year.
A 2934

WANTED in Africa an able, EXPERT CHEMIST with very good practical experience. Ask HIRJI VIRJI, Plot, Bhavnagar.
A R4811

WANTED—AGENTS and purchasers for Petrol, kerosene and Lubricating oils. Splendid terms. Apply with two annas stamps to NAMBOODIRI BANK Ltd., Alwaye.
A R 4830

WANTED—Competent managers, accountants, typists and canvassers on handsome pay according to qualifications. Cash security essential. Apply sharp with one anna stamp to the MAHRATTA SYNDICATE LTD., Pipalmandi, Agra.
A R 4868

Profession.

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY. Egyptian Spiritualist, Taj Mahal Hotel Room No. 221. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P

Earn thousands monthly (by investing Rs. 125) through New York Cotton Specialist Professor SHROFF'S one sure closing figure. Time: 12 to 8, opposite Pigeon Stand, 5, Mint Road, near G. P. O.
P R 4936

N. PURUSHOTTAM, original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter, has retired and is observing silence for further progress. He will however help all through the post as usual if addressed with a reply envelop to N PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda.
(P)

Houses & Flats To Let.

TURNER ROAD, Bandra. Hormasji D. Motafram's Bungalow, 1st and 2nd floor TO LET to any nation.
Q R 4922

Loans

REQUIRED—LOAN of Rs. 6,000 at 9 per cent. for three year's good security. Apply Box No. 881, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R4942

Wanted

WANTED—A small FLAT-BOTTOM BOAT, new or old, any size, with or without engine. Apply sharp to H. H. SYED, 58, Chowpatti, Bombay.
N

Educational

ACCOUNTANCY ASSOCIATE London diploma, taught free by Post in two weeks. June examinations. Apply prospectus. PAITHANNKER, Post Rajuri, Poona.
E R 4872

THE CALCUTTA DENTAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL, 33, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta—Offers a three years (3 yrs.) course in Dentistry leading to the Diploma of the College. Next session begins from July 1, 1931. Apply for prospectus to DR. R. AHMED, D.D.S., F.I.C.D., Principal.
M 2953

Trade Announcement.

FOR QUICK SALE—Fuel oil and water white kerosine in any quantity at considerably reduced prices to clear. Apply sharp. BENIPRASAD KEDARNATH, Phone No. 23848, 331, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
T R3705

CRYPTIC-DOGGEREL CROSS-WORD PUZZLE in the ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY (Times) of 26th April. All correct solution sent, V. P. P. Rs. 20/-. Apply Box No. 882, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R4943

SEALING SHELLAC As. 6, BIRHMI best brain tonic As. 8 per lb. B. ALAUDDIN, Kotah, Rajputana).
T R 4945

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT announcements legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 6-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 2-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE

WE BEG TO ANNOUNCE that we have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency, Central India, Central Provinces and Berar and Special Representatives for Sindh, Gujarat and Kathiawar for the Aryan Mutual Life Assurance Society, Ltd., Bombay.

DALVIE BROS.
Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay.
2950

NOTICE

MAHMOUD BEY Egyptian spiritualist has removed himself from Room No. 5 Majestic Hotel, to TAJ MAHAL HOTEL. ROOM No. 221 and wishes to inform the public that his charges will still same Rs. 5/- for three questions.
R4920

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on the Second Floor on TUESDAY morning, the 5th May, 1931, at 11 o'clock (S.T.)

PHEROZESHAH J. MARZBAN.
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 2nd May, 1931.
2932

Public Notices.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

PROPOSAL TO CHANGE A SHIP'S NAME.

I, SOCRATES ANDRADE, of Khar, Bombay, hereby give Notice that in consequence of purchase by the National Steamship Company, which is an Indian Shipping Co., I wish to give her an Indian Name.

I have applied to the Board of Trade under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 in respect of the ship "STRUDSHOLM" of New-Castle-on-Tyne, Official Number 161560 of gross tonnage 1190.26 tons register tonnage 635.70 heretofore owned by the National Steamship Co., of Bombay for permission to change her name to "KUMARI" and to have her registered in the new name at the Port of Bombay as owned by PRANJIVAN HARJIVAN JOSHI, Esqr., DAYARAM KESHOW JI JOSHI, Esq., and CAPTAIN SOCRATES ANDRADE.

Any objection to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Bombay within seven days from t appearance of this advertisement.

Dated at Bombay this 2nd day of May, 1931.

S. ANDRADE.
2952

Auction Sales.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

AUCTION SALE OF SECOND-HAND MOTOR CARS, BUSES AND TRUCK.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 9th May, 1931, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the WORKSHOP of the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency, Ltd., at WORLI, the following:—

Motor cars by different makers, such as Overland, Brisco, Dodge, Willie, Studebaker, Ooakland, Ford Oidsmobile, Buick, Columbia, Essex and Renault, Chevrolet and Ford Buses ½ Tin and International Truck.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Amusements

PATHE

6-30 & 10.

POLLY MORAN
LEILA HYAMS
CLIFF EDWARDS
AND
WILLIAM HAINES
IN
WAY OUT WEST

A GREAT METRO-GOLDWYN ALL TALKING PICTURE WITH STARS THAT NEED NO INTRODUCTION

WILLIAM HAINES
OUT WEST
WHERE MEN ARE MEN AND COWS ARE CONTENTED

RIALTO TALKIES

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The World-Famous Duncan Sisters in a Great All-Talking Musical Comedy Riot.

Amusements

An Announcement

The Management of the Globe Cinema has pleasure in announcing its patrons and the public that the Globe will now be a premier Talkie House in Bombay.

The best Talkie productions of the best brains of Europe and America will be exhibited with choice Music, midst lovely surroundings!

We wish our patrons will extend the same patronage to our new venture.

GLOBE TALKIES

SANDHURST ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE CAPITOL TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

MIGHTY DRAMA! SURGING CONFLICT!

A Universal Amazing Dramatic Spectacle

FREE LIST SUSPENDED

Something for Nothing

FREE LOVE

AT

PATHE CINEMA.

NEXT WEEK

Mere words will not suffice to describe

FREE LOVE

Book Your Seats Now.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day 6.30 and 10 p. m.

LAST THREE DAYS

HAROLD LLOYD.
IN
FEET FIRST.

All-Talking, All-Laughing, Sky High Romance.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

6-30 and 10 p. m.

WHAT EVERY GIRL SHOULD KNOW

and won't tell when she does know

Featuring
PATSY RUTH MILLER
WARNER BROS. PICTURE

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30 and 10 p. m.

The Celebrated Actor

CYRIL MAUDE
IN
GRUMPY

"Grumpy" will change your outlook on things—There's a wealth of humour hidden away behind his crusty Exterior. And you're going to have a hearty Laugh for the first time for ages.

EMPRESS TALKIES

6-30 and 10 p. m.

WOLF OF WALL STREET

Featuring
GEORGE BANCROFT
NANCY CARROLL

All-Talking Melodrama

25 ft. jump on to broken soda water bottles. Oriental Temples of Magic! special Tabaccan Pictures of Life of Krishna Golden Statuary.

BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL FAIR AND AMUSEMENT PARK

Opposite Central Station, Bellasis Road.

Special Nightly Attractions
FAMOUS RUSSIAN DANCERS
BOXING EXHIBITIONS

PERCY VENGAN
VS.
PETER GEORGE
East African Champion
Free Attraction.

Grand Boxing Tournament
Friday, May 8.
CHAMPIONS COMPETING
Marshall The Modern Hercules.

IN FEATS OF GIANT STRENGTH. Rs. 1,000 Reward for any person who can perform the same feats.

New Giant Wheel, New Tobaggan Slide, New Joy Wheel, High Class Dancing, Cabaret, Circus, etc., etc.,

BLACKBIRD'S SPECIAL JAZZ BAND WITH CLEVER SOLO TURNS.

EXHIBIT YOUR GOODS WITH US FOR QUICK SALE.

ADMISSION 2 ANNAS

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	Bombay, May 4. 1930-31.	1929-30.
Receipts to date 2-5-31	8579000	8176000
Receipts Yesterday 2-5-31	3000	4000
Exports to date 2-5-31	6047000	6300000
Stock at Ports 1-5-31	3494000	1650000
Stock Interior Towns 1-5-31	1137000	941000
Stock Liverpool 1-5-31	1083000	920000
Visible Supply 1-5-31	6782000	3992000
Quantity in Sight 1-5-31	12490000	13288000
Quantity out of Sight 1-5-31	9734000	10903000

MONEY MARKETS

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 4

B C Rate T T 1/5 25/32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 13/16.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16—20th May.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 27/32
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 May 7 June.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8
Banks Buying D D 1/5 29/32
Banks Buying 3 Mcs. 1/6 1/32 15 May.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 16th 31st May.
Banks Buying 3 Mcs. 1/5 31/32 June.

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 277 1/4.
Banks Selling T T 277
Banks Buying T T 276 1/4.

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 918.
Banks Buying D D 930.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 938.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 136 7/8.
Banks Buying 60 days 134 1/2

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 68 1/8

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 85 3/4

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/2

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 3/4

CROSS RATE.
New York/London 4.86 5/16 2nd inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 5/16 4th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 11/32 2nd inst.
London/Paris 124.45 2nd inst.
London/Belgium 34.96 2nd inst.
London/Switzerland 25.25 2nd
London/Italy 92.90 2nd inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-4-9 3/4 1st inst. £4-4-9 3/4 2nd inst.
Silver London Ready 13 1st inst. 13 3/16 2nd inst.
Silver London Forward 13 1st inst. 13 3/16 2nd inst.
Silver New York Ready 28 1/2 1st inst. 28 5/8 2nd inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 9/16 p.c. 1st inst. 2 9/16 p.c. 2nd inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 5/8 p.c. 1st inst. 2 5/8 p.c. 2nd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c. Bank of England Rate 3 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5 per cent.
3 Mos 5 p.c. 6 Mos 4 1/2 p.c. 12 Mos 4 1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Steady.

Tone of Silver. Quiet. India and China bought. China sold. Buyers satisfied.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, May 4.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 62-7
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 89/12
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 88/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 75
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94/11.
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 82/12
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/9
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 95/10
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 93/12
6 per cent Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 100/4
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99/13
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101/1
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100/6
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101/2.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/10
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 71/12
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 70/3.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 70/8
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88/4
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101/3
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101/6.

FORWARD RATES.
18th May settlement.
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 62/7/0
5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 101/1/0
Tone of Market:—Easy.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS. EX-GODOWN.

Bombay, May 4.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 382/- per ton.
Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18/- per case of 34 lbs.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. per ton.

GOLD AND SI... Bo...

Mint Gold Rea...
Mint Gold, 1st S...
Mint Gold, 2nd...
Silver, Ready
Silver, 1st Se...
Silver, 2nd

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WESTERN INDIA MATCH CO. LTD
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Every Woman has Her Beauty in Her Own Hands

And yet there are some who fail to appreciate or neglect to cultivate this priceless factor which may mean so much in love and domestic happiness.

OATINE CREAM massaged nightly into the face and hands will soften and beautify the skin and remove the hidden deposits of dirts and impurities which even soap and water cannot reach.

OATINE SNOW used in the day-time protects the skin from the effects of sun and wind, rain and dust, laughter and tears. OATINE PREPARATIONS contain no animal matter whatever, and from first to last untouched by hand in the whole course of manufacture and packing.

OATINE CREAM for regular nightly massage.

OATINE SNOW the day-light vanishing cream.

also

Oatine Soap, Oatine Face Powder and Oatine Shampoo Powders

OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Film

...remove it from teeth twice daily

Film discolors teeth and then destroys them. Dentists urge a special way to remove it.

DENTAL science in studying the commoner tooth and-gum disorders finds their chief source to be a coating on teeth known as film.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you will feel this film. It absorbs stains from food and smoking and turns white teeth dull. It clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays.

Film hardens into tartar. Germs by the millions breed in it. And germs, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Dentists urge the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent.

First, Pepsodent curdles film, then removes it in gentle safety to enamel. No other way will make teeth as sparkling white.

Pepsodent contains no pumice, harmful grit or crude abrasive.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to: J. P. Cronin, P. O. Box 98, Calcutta.

Pepsodent

The Special Film-Removing Dentifrice

8-12-31

BACKWARDNESS OF INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

Mr. D. B. Katrak L. T. M. writes:—

If the Indian Textile Industry wants to be a breast of the "Times" and that too with the help of the Swadeshi movement, it is absolutely necessary for it to be up-to-date in its manufacturing methods.

President Hoover when he was Secretary of Commerce for eight years fought for the adoption of one fundamental principle in American Business viz. "The importance of ascertaining facts and developing plans and policies on the basis of these facts." To him it is particularly significant that an industry apparently handicapped by the weight of age and tradition should throw off the shackles and align itself with the most progressive modern movements.

Mergers either Vertical or Horizontal, if well laid out and planned would be beneficial, but it is never a good solution to evolve the prbolems of rainy days.

Every mill or group of mills should possess a Statistical and Costing Department with a well qualified person in charge of the same. Collaboration of facts and figures of not only individual departments and mills but also different mills would be quite beneficial and be an asset for successful management.

MODERN MACHINERY.

It is high time that the mills scrapped their old and unproductive machines and replaced them with more up-to-date and modern ones. High Draft in Spinning and autimatic looms in Weaving are the first to be given consideration. If the Indian Industry is backward in adopting such of these improvements, it will be hard for it to face keen competition. Mr. Proctor Gregg the well-known Lancashire man advises Lancashire not to be shy of 8 Looms but to be prepared for 48 looms system. He further says "Evolution, progress, nay, even the life of the Industry itself, Employers and operatives alike depend on mass production One cloth on thousand looms. Spinning and Weaving combined Rings and automatic looms together, longer hours for maching and shorter for operatives, double shift, 16 hours a day, and modern conditions which include high speed preparation, good lights and lay out, Scientific humification, individual electric drive and payment by production.

INDIA LAYS.

When the whole world is adopting more looms per weaver India is still where she was with one and two looms per weaver, In the face of these facts it is not possible to ignore this vital system any longer.

The age old custom of having technically qualified men as Executive Heads and Assistants should be entirely changed and technically qualified persons one should be employed instead.

The V. J. T. Institute is the only Institute of its kind which sends out suitable men. It is advisable for Millowners Association and the Indian Merchants Chamber to tackle this question as early as possible as it is important that the success or failure of a concern very often depends on the personnel of the Executives.

Is India going to continue in her eternal slumber and not grasp the opportunities offered her by Mahatma Gandhi? The Editor, Mr. Douglas C. Woolf's—comments of the Textile world can be usefully quoted in conclusion. "And the man who keeps pace with such industrial revolutions is the man whose Industry can really be regarded as permanent. The others sooner or later advertise liquidation sales of machinery.

COMMUNALIST TURNS NATIONALIST

—And Is Externed.

BENARES, April 27.

A grand meeting of Mussalmans was hld in Ladhanpura Alaipur on April 24 under the presidentship of Dr. Mahmud. The president addressed the meeting discussing on the present situation of the country and Mussalmans and also advised that the notice served on their Baba to leave Benares should be obeyed.

Dr. Abdul Karim Faruqi advised Razakars to have patience and let their Baba go.

A resolution was moved by Baba Khalil Das that the Nationalist Muslim Party is necessarily required as an actual safeguard to the Muslim interests and Dr. Abdul Karim Faruqi a tried natonalist be elected as president of the said party.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The meeting felt great sorrow on the unfair decision of the district magistrate in serving notice under sec. 144 on Baba Khalil Das with a view to expel him from Benares ror 2 months. No notice was served on the said Baba and, if any, was with drawn instantly so long as he had been a loyalist and when he proclaimed to be a "pucca" nationalist he was expelled out of the district.—Leader.

"HARTALS NOT THE CAUSE"

—:o:—

Treachery And Butchery Described

EVIDENCE BEFORE CONGRESS ENQUIRY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAWPORE. May 2.

In his detailed evidence Mr. Masudahmed before the Congress Enquiry Committee said that the relations of Hindus and Musalmans were slightly strained after the riots of 1927 but an outside agency was responsible for widening the gulf. Questioned whether the Tanzeem movement enjoyed official patronage, witness replied officials favoured all communal organisations and communal leaders for political reasons. Musalmans were conscious of Government favours. The riots at Benares, Agra and Mirzapur, created suspicions in the minds of both communities.

HARTALS NOT THE CAUSE.

The cause of the riots was not the forcible hartal as some thought though the Hindus began the offensive against Muslims, one known Hindu Gunda having showered brickbats thereby killing one Musalman and injuring many. Even then Musalmans remained peaceful until 3 Muslim corpses were noticed being brought from other mohallas.

'GUNDA' ORGANISATIONS.

Questioned about 'gunda' organisations, witness replied there were two known 'gunda' factions at Cawnpore, one Hindu and the other Musalman. Both were cocain smugglers with trade rivalry though not religious. There was gunda-raj for one week. The Indian Civil Service officials seemed inclined to help but had no power. Witness related a personal experience of how some respectable persons brought to the notice of an English official the fact that Hindus had burnt Muslim houses at Chamanganj. The official replied angrily: "You are all telling lies. If your reports are false you all will be arrested." Except for the martyr, Vidyarthiji and Jogji no other leader tried to restore peace. Any rescue work was impossible during such bitter rioting. Those who tried to pacify the mob were beaten themselves. Witness heard some Congress sympathisers took part in the rioting.

MUSALMANS AND HINDUS.

The riots were not due to any economic, political or religious causes. Some people looted members of their own community. There were 1000 injured. Musalmans did not attack women and children but the Hindus did. As Gandhiji had said the average Hindu was a coward and the average Musalman a bully. Witness knew of several instances where Musalmans had saved Hindus. Witness himself gave protection to several Hindus. Other Musalmans repeatedly demanded their surrender failing which they threatened to attack witness but the witness persistently refused. Witness complained that some Hindu students, particularly some students of the Textile School, took part in the rioting and burnt Nawab Gwaltoli's Ahata. Hindus sent for outside help also.

MEASURES FOR FUTURE.

Regarding measures for preventing future communal outbreaks. witness suggested the adoption of some measures as in Benares like the formation of Mohalla Panchayats, enrolment of joint volunteers, abolition of separate electorates and denominational educational institutions to be replaced by joint ones where daily lectures on advantages of national unity would be given. Questioned if students were taught from books containing the common essentials of all great living religions with parallel passages from all sacred books, and whether it would improve communal relations, witness replied that it would but the greater need was fo a social revolution.

SPEECHES AND SONGS AT TANZEEM.

Details of the evidence of Hakim Hazirali, editor of the "Nizamalam". On March 25 witness called a meeting of Hindu and Musalman residents of Latouch Road "Shutarkhana" and requested them to maintain brotherly relations. It produced the desired effect. The Satyagraha movement produced anti-Congress feelings among Musalmans. Tanzeem was started as also by provocative speeches and poems like "Kafironki hastiko mitadenge" freely recited at Tanzeem processions. Outside leaders like Maulanas Shafat Ahmad Khan, Shaukat Ali and Raja of Salempur, organised Muslims against Congress and against Hindus. No new Hindu organisations were formed, the existing ones being engaged in Congress work. The aloofness of Muslims from the Satyagraha movement, the non-observance of hartals created strained feelings while irresponsible persons forced members of other communities to close shops and compelled stoppage of vehicular traffic. The immediate cause of the riots was the alarm that Muslims were being maltreated as also some European ladies and gentlemen. The situation became more tense when the Muslim head constable dressed in plain clothes was seen surrounded by those enforcing hartal.

THE LOSSES.

In Moulganj brickbats began to be used freely but the police did nothing to quell the riots. The authorities seemed to be behaving like moving pictures. Except Vidyarthiji, Jogji other local leaders were quite silent. The number of the murdered was 1000 and injured 800 of whom Hindus were 800. 500 houses were burnt of which Hindus owned 300. 18 mosques and 35 temples were desecrated and damaged. Witness complained that people gave exaggerated reports of their losses. He knew several instances at Hulaganj, Ratoucheroad, Talaq Mahal, Lathimohal, Manirambagia where people of one community helped the other community.

INDIANS FIRST.

Regarding preventive measures witness suggested that pending cases to be withdrawn, houses of 'gundas' be searched and those who took part in the riots, be prosecuted by Joint Boards. Also a Gunda Act be enacted. The idea that Hindus, Musalmans, Sikhs,, all are Indians first should be encouraged and no force be used during the hartal. Books creating communal feelings should not be allowed in educational institutions and passages from common religions be taught. Witness filed a copy of a newspaper wherein he complained that Cawnpore was a strong hold of 'gundas'. The authorities never rounded them up. 'Gundas' were habituated to assault passers-by even in normal days.

"KILL ONE, KILL ALL."

On April 30, Sjt. Sunderlal, Secretary, Congress Enquiry Committee and Mr. Riaz Ahmad, went to the Prince of Wales Hospital and examined 'Pardanashin' women. One resident of Bengalimohal, aged 50, deposed that on March 24th hearing of the disturbance she thought of taking protection in Baconganj. The Hindu neighbours whom the witness named prevented the promised protection. The same evening about 25 outside Hindus stayed in the house of the Hindu neighbour. Witness' people were few and grew suspicious of their Hindu neighbours who again assured them safety. Witness' husband never thought of leaving the mohalla believing Hindus and Musalmans never fought. There on the morning of March 25, witness saw one Hindu neighbour with 20 others having 'lathis', 'ballams.' Other Hindu neighbours again assured them of their safety. Immediately another Hindu mob with 'gandasa,' 'ballams' etc., came from the park side crying "kill one, kill all."

TREACHERY AND BUTCHERY.

One Hindu neighbour advised them to go to a Muslim neighbour Yasin's house. 3 families consisting of 10 women, 7 children and 4 men went there but the Hindu mob broke Yasin's door, entered the courtyard and called witness' people who came down thinking police had come to rescue them. Witness then recognised several neighbours among the mob and appealed for mercy and helplessly clung to one Hindu neighbour who used to address witness as "Chachi" since childhood. Brick-bats were showered from adjoining houses. Witness' people rushed to another room but the mob surrounded them and demanded ornaments and valuables. Gold ornaments worth 48 tolas besides other valuable property was delivered to the mob who thereafter set fire to clothes. The suffocation compelled witness' people to come out. 3 boys, aged eighteen, ten and six were murdered, and next women and away and is still missing. The mob clipped one woman's ears and nose. Mohammad's one daughter aged 16 was carried aay and is still missing. The mob later piled quilts and cots over the dead bodies, set fire and went away. Thus total casualties were 21. Twelve women and two boys were killed or burnt. One girl is missing and three are lying in hospital. Sjt. Sunderlal saw witness and her grand-daughters and her pregnant (7 months) doughter-in--law's burns all over the body. They are improving One Hindu Kasar Manna saved witness' grand-daughter aged 6, concealing her in clothes.

Dad . . .

When Dad comes home from the Office worn-out, irritable, – sick to death of "Dear Sirs" and "so much per cent" — with a head that aches and a brain like lead – how good he finds a couple of

CAFIASPIRIN

tablets! In a few moments the ache and the brain-tiredness have gone, his nerves are soothed, and the familiar smile lights up Dad's face again. And Mother too, the girls, the whole household, find in CAFIASPIRIN a friend that frees them from aches and pains, and restores them to cheerful well-being.

BAYER

Marjorie McKenna AGE 16—

and 9 years before

How VIROL BUILDS for LIFE

At the age of 7 years 5 months, Marjorie McKenna was suffering from the most serious form of wasting. To-day, thanks to Virol, she is a healthy, well-grown girl showing no trace of the tremendous strain thrown upon her constitution during her terrible illness.

Feb. 25, 1918. Age, 7 years 5 months; weight, 1 st. 11½ lbs.

BEFORE TAKING VIROL

April 21, 1918. Age, 7 years 7 months; weight, 2 st. 11½ lbs.

AFTER 8 WEEKS ON VIROL

Remarkable Evidence—

At 7 years 5 months, Feb. 25th, 1918, Marjorie McKenna was admitted to Rosevale Hospital, Dumfries, in a state of extreme emaciation and exhaustion (Photo 1) and with many sores. She weighed 1 st. 11½ lbs. Apart from dressing of the sores, *she had no special treatment except Virol, which was given her thrice daily.*

On the 21st April, eight weeks after admission, her sores were all healed and she weighed 2 st. 11½ lbs. (Photo 2). Virol not only restored her to health then, as the Matron of the Hospital certifies, but to-day her doctor is able to write: *"I have examined Marjorie McKenna and find that she is in perfect health."*

No other food has the same reconstructive powers, because no other food contains the same life-giving ingredients in the same proportions.

VIROL

Give your child Virol in the critical years of growth and development.

VIROL LTD., EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND

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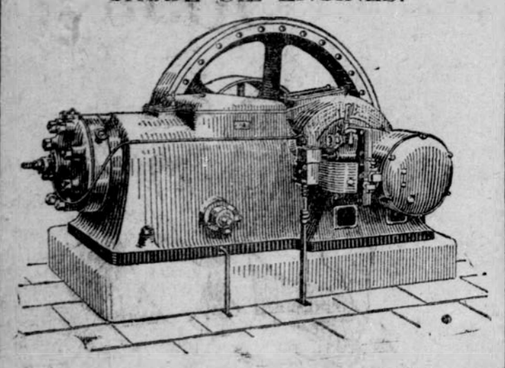
CRUDE OIL ENGINES.



SIZES FROM 10 TO 150 B. H P.

THE IDEAL ENGINE FOR RICE AND OTHER MILLS.

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RELIABLE INEXPENSIVE WATCH

If you cannot afford a lot for a watch and yet you feel the necessity for a reliable time-keeper—one which you can count upon for good service over a number of years—you are safe in purchasing a "Dost."

The "Dost" watch carries our written guarantee. It is fitted with a well-finished lever movement. The wheels, pinions, jewels and all working parts are of excellent materials, carefully hardened and finished.

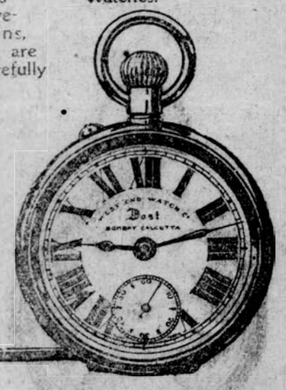
The "Dost" watch is tested in our workshops before despatch and in no circumstances do we pass a watch unless we are certain it is a first-class time-keeper.

The "Dost" watch is available in two models—small and medium size—both reliable and handsome watches.

NICKEL SILVER CASE

Small size Rs.	14-0-0
Medium size Rs.	13-8-0

Either model available with Roman or Arabic Dial.



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WEST END WATCH Co

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OUR

Pure Swadeshi the Charkha, the President's Special and the National Flag Brands Cigarettes, the Best in taste and flavour.

BECAUSE:—

Prepared from Pure INDIAN SELECTED TOBACCO LEAVES, MATERIAL and LABOUR.

A trial will convince you of our qualities. Packets of 10 and Tins of 50 Cigarettes. Delivery free throughout India by Railway Parcel.

Wanted experienced and influential Agents in every town. Apply immediately to:—LALOOBHAI JECHAND SHAH.

Sole Agents of:—

The Bharat Tobacco Co., The Asiatic Tobacco Co., and Jawahir Tobacco Co., 125, A, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 8.

What the People Say

WANTED SWADESHI NEEDLES.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Kindly publish the following lines in your esteemed paper:

Up to this time the movement of Swadeshi is in progress. Every true Indian can get each and everything made in India except needles. I wish some rich men will undertake the work of making Swadeshi needles by opening the factory.

Any person knowing about the factories of swadeshi sewing thread should publish their addresses in these columns.—Yours, etc.

A WELL-WISHER OF SWADESHI.

BRITISH FOR SWADESHI

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I beg to bring to your knowledge a very sad incident which has happened yesterday in Fort.

I sent my wife to purchase Swadeshi cloth for my personal use and she went to the shop at 10 Parsi Bazaar Street, which was recently established in the name of Young India Cloth Stores and asked for Deshi white duck. The salesman produced a piece of cloth saying it was Deshi and asked for the price, but on the face of the finish my wife remarked that it is not of Deshi manufacture, but it is English R52. The salesman said it is not English and he would give in his own bill the word Deshi and if anyone were to say that it was foreign then he would take back the piece and would pay the money back.

Relying on such understanding she paid for the cloth and brought the piece of cloth and showed me and to my utter surprise I found it was English manufactured R 52 and not Deshi.

Then to-day I went myself keeping my wife at the side door of the shop and asked for R52, which was produced immediately. Then I called my wife to inspect and compare the cloth and to my utter surprise the salesman was greatly puzzled. I threatened him and when a huge crowd gathered he asked for apology and said that we should not make any noise but take our money.—Yours, etc.,

M. M. DESAI.
Manager,
Morona Manufacturing Co.,
Bombay, May 1.

A COMMUNALIST'S LOGIC.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir:—I solicit your favour to allow me to put the following questions to the Nationalist Musalmans who met at Lucknow particularly to Sir Ali Imam of Patna through the columns of your esteemed journal:—

1. Is not the existence of untouchability between Hindoos and non-Hindus the negation of Nationalism?

2. Is not true that Nationalism without removing untouchability is really a contradiction in terms?

3. You know that Mahatma Gandhi is crying hoarse to remove untouchability between high castes and low castes of Hindus, but no attempt is being made to rmove untouchability between Hindus and non-Hindus. May I know what is your honest feeling about this intentional and mischievous neglect of national duty?

4. Don't you honestly feel that this existence of untouchability between Hindus and Moslems feeds communal mentality, breeds hatred and distrust, creates suspicion and apprehensions, served as a means to the perpetuation on of the foreign rule, foments communal riots and communal troubles, stands in the way of true nationalism and to quote you, Sir Ali Imam, is erecting iron wall between community and community"?

5. Does its existence inspire any hope of truly united India?

Yours etc.
M. ABDUL HAI.
Pleader

Gaya April 22.

(Our learned Correspondent is effectively arguing against "separatism"—Ed. B. C.)

THE NATIONAL FLAG.

—:o:—

To The Editor of The "Chronicle"

Sir,—I beg to sumbit through you to the Flag Committee appointed by the Congress, my views for what they are worth in the question of a National Flag for India.

The Committee will agree with me if I say that one has got to be very conservative when considering such a question, especially because frequent changes in the flag will give a free scope to our critics to say that the Indian National Flag is not something of a permanent nature. Secondly the flag will lose all its importance in the eyes of the masses. And one more reason is that the present flag has been consecrated by the sacrifice of all communities in India.

I think that I am right, when I say that the Committee owes its inception mainly to the pressure from the Sikh Community to have a place in the flag. When the Sikhs have gained their point some other communities will press for their repersentation on the flag. In short if we go on at this rate the flag will have to represent at least a dozen colours.

My solution of the problem is, that the flag should remain as it is, but, the interpretation put on the three colours should not be in terms of communities but in terms of the basic civilisations that go to make up the present Indian body politic. I shall explain:—

It is a well known fact that the present Indian social fabric is a blending of three civilisations, viz. the ancient Hindu, then Islamic and then Christian. Apart from these three elements I cannot see any other, and consequently if we take the present tricolour flag to represent the harmonious blending of these three civilisations on the Indian soil, no community—not even the smallest minority can take any exception to this flag. For instance, the Sikhs will agree that their culture and civilisation have no individual existence apart from a combination of one or more of the above three factors. Similarly every other communal culture merges into one or more of these three elements. The red, therefore, appropriately represents the Hindu civilisation, the green the Islamic and the white the Christian.

Some orthodox people might take exception to the white colour (that is the symbol of the Christian civilisation.) To this my answer is, that apart from its utility to represent Christians and Anglo-Indians, the white colour has a rightful place in our flag, in as much as, the Christian civilisation has permeated the Indian life through western education and ideals. It is irrelevant to ask whether this has been for good or otherwise. We must take facts as they are. In conclusion I hope that this interpretation and its propagation will result in the flag representing the highest aspirations of all communities and no community will have any reason to feel aggrieved.—Yours etc.

R. V. GULWADI.

Hubli, April 26.

REDUCTION OF MEMBERS' TRAVELLING CHARGES.

Resolution Before Thana D. L. B.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to have some space in your popular paper for my following letter.

Mr. S. K. Gujare a member from Shahapur of the District Local Board, Thana, has given notice to the President of that Board for a resolution requesting every member of the Board to accept only single third class Railway Fare and one anna per mile for the road journey from his village or town to Thana and similar charges for his return journey from Thana. The present rules allow every member to charge four annas per mile for the road journey and one and three-fifths second class Railway fare for the single journey and similar scale for his return journey.

The resolution requires little comment. The D. L. B. Thana spends Rs. 5,000/- per year as "travelling allowance" for the President and members. One can imagine how much saving this resolution will effect—if it is passed—by noting the following two examples only. A member from Shahapur gets Rs. 6-15-0 as his T. A. at present; he would by this new resolution get Rs. 1-10-0 which amount an ordinary man will have to spend if he goes for his own purpose to Thana. A member from Kinholi gets nearly Rs. 15/- whereas he will be given only Rs. 3-10-0 by this resolution.

The D. L. B. is an institution maintained entirely out of taxes paid by the agriculturists who is especially hard hit this year.

I hope, therefore, every member of the D. L. B. will keep the welfare of the poor agriculturist at heart and will see that the resolution is passed unanimously.—Yours, etc.,

D. V. PRADHAN

Shahapur. Dt. Thana, April 27.

OVERCROWDING OF PASSENGERS.

—:o:—

Suggestion To B. S. N. Co.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I was travelling by steamer from Bombay to Malvan last Friday. I got on board the ship at 9 a. m. when it was overcrowded already and still the passengers were rushing in as if the steamer was all empty. At 10 a. m. when the steamer leaves I saw a regular scramble for securing room. This steamer can hold not more than 150 passengers. But the occasion was such that it contained at least 1500 passengers on the day and same were returning have disappointed.

When the Company gets so much money, they must not inconvenience the passengers like this. They should send a second steamer on such occasions and see that every passenger gets at least good space to sit. The Directors of the 'Bombay Steam Navigation Company' must to see it that their booking offices issue definite number of tickets and if they are getting more passengers they must provide for them through another steamer.

Another important point is about the luggage. Every passenger should be allowed some fixed maunds of luggage with him and above this amount he should be charged legally.—Yours, etc.,

P. V. WAGH.

Malvan, April 26.

THE KEY OF FORTUNE

HAVE YOU GOT THE KEY OF FORTUNE?

IF NOT

GET ONE

TO-DAY

THE INDO-AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.,

HUGHES ROAD, BOMBAY.

Look for these Labels when buying INDIAN CLOTH made by

KHATAU MAKANJI MILLS

BALLARD ESTATE BOMBAY.

Support Indian Industries

EVER READY

Flashlights & Batteries

The EVER READY (INDIA) Co. Calcutta

A MESSAGE to SUFFERERS

and who are Tired of Medicines

are CURED by latest SCIENTIFIC NATUROPATHIC METHODS.

Diseases such as—Dyspepsia, Constipation, Asthma, Obesity, Heart and Liver troubles, Piles, Dropsy, ... female complaints, Impurity of blood, Nervous disorders, and all sexual complaints of both sexes etc.

BUT WHERE?

at LONAVLA NATURE CURE HOME

Write for Particulars

Dr. BIVALKER, A. A. M. S., D. P. (Chicago.)
LONAVLA (G. I. P.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

INFORMAL CONFERENCE AT CONGRESS HOUSE.

The members of the Managing Committee of the Akhil Bharat Prabhat Phery Sangh and others interested in the Prabhat Phery activities are requested to meet the officials of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee in an informal conference to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House.

VILLE PARLE C. C. NOTICE.

The office of the Vile Parle Congress Committee has been shifted from Jai's chawl, Khot Road to the building now occupied by the Khadi Saranjain Office, Juhu Road. All are therefore requested to communicate or conduct inquiries at the above address.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Iyo Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Cali on the 2nd inst., and is expected to arrive here on or about the 30th May.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Havre Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 3rd May and is due to arrive on May 7.

FOUND: RAILWAY PASS.

G. I. P. Railway third class Monthly Pass ending 6-5-31 has been found. The owner may take delivery of the same from the Office of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, between the hours of 3 to 6 p.m. on week days.

ENGLISH MAIL STEAMER.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mooltan" with the mails from Bombay of the 25th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 10 P.M on the 3rd instant and left thert at 1 A.M. the following day.

BARODA BEENKAR AT SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC.

Mr. Abashkhan, Beenkar, the son of the well-known Been-player Jamaluddin Khan of Baroda will give a concert at 9 p.m. on Thursday at the School Hall, Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum. Mr. Khadam Hussein will sing.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN PROGRAMME.

"Prof. A. N. Bose of Calcutta will give a concert to-day in place of Master Vasant", at 9-20 p.m.

CUMBALLA HILL SWADESHI STORES.

The Cumballa Hill Swadeshi Stores will be opened to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. by Mr. K. R. P. Shroff.

SANTA CRUZ. C. C.

ELECTION OF THE MANAGING COMMITTEE.

As per instructions from the M.P.C.C. the Managing Committee of the S. V. C. C. formed on the 19th ultimo, has been dissolved and it will now be re-elected.

The desiring candidates should send their nominations duly proposed and seconded by two different Congress members of Santa Cruz, to Sjt. Chhaganlal Yogi (Bachhraj Jamnalal's Wadi, Station Road) on the 8th May 1931 before 9-0 p.m. (S. T.). The candidate, proposer and seconder, must have enlisted themselves as Congress members in Santa Cruz before 6-0 p.m. (S. T.) on the 8th May 1931 and all of them must be habitual wearers of Khadi. If more than 12 nominations are received, election will be held on Sunday, the 10th inst., the place and time for which will be announced in due course.

The work of enlisting Congress members is going on in Santa Cruz and Vakola and all residents of these villages are requested to become Congress members before the 8th May 1931. Membership forms can be had at the Santa Cruz Khadi Bhandar.

HYDERABAD CHIEF ENGINEER FOR EUROPE

A Study Tour

Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung Bahadur, Chief Engineer, H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, is leaving for Europe to-day by the "S. S. Pilsna" for a study tour of recent Engineering developments in the west. He will visit almost all the countries where large projects are in progress.

The Nawab, is a Fellow of the Coopers Hill College, is supposed to be one of the cleverest. It may be recalled that, along with Sir M. Visvesaryya of Mysore, he was invited by the Government of Bombay two years ago to give expert advice regarding the Sukkur Barrage scheme.

A large number of P. W. D. officials, including Messrs. Farnie, Azmatullah, Mahboob Sultan, Ziaul Huq and others, have come over to Bombay to see the Nawab off.

PHYSICIAN CHARGED WITH ABDUCTION

COMPLAINT D'SMISSED

The Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay dismissed the complaint filed by Anandibai charging Dr. Suratkar, a local physician with abducting her daughter. When the case was called out, the complainant remained absent and the Magistrate therefore struck off the case and discharged the accused.

TATA IRON CO

MAKING SATIFACTORY PROGRESS

Sir P Ginwala's Report

Mr. N. B. Saklatwala, Director, Tata Sons Ltd., writes:—In view of the rumours about the present working and financial position of the Tata Iron & Steel Company which have recently arisen, the Board of Directors of the Company consider that it is due to the shareholders and the investing public that the following statement should be published

Sir Padamji Ginwala has made a careful personal study, extending over two months, of the Works operations, costs, sales and general management of the Company and has presented to the Board a full and frank report on his findings. This report is now under discussion by the Board with Sir Padamji. The report is confidential, but it may be stated for general information that Sir Padamji reports that, having in view all the circumstances of the period since 1927, the Company has made satisfactory progress. He points to several directions in which further economies must be achieved and in which improvements in the plant and in the conduct of the Company's business should be made. The shareholders are however, assured that the report contains no revelations of an alarming nature and nothing which justifies nervousness about the stability of the Company.

With the help of the additional price received for rails, the Company's year just closed promises to be slightly better than the preceding year. The output of finished steel was the highest on record and the costs for the last half of 1930-31 were lower than those for any preceding year. The Company has done everything possible to counterbalance the serious drop in prices of steel, the restriction in the demand for steel in the areas which the Company can most favourably supply and the further falling off in the orders for rails. The results for the year must be regarded as satisfactory by all who realize the full weight of these factors.

With regard to the rumour which is prevalent that the Board is considering some scheme for the reorganization of the Company's capital, the Directors wish to announce that no such scheme is under consideration or in contemplation.

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES IN KHAR

(From Our Own Correspondent).

KHAR, May 3.

Sunday the 26th April was observed as a Flag Salutation day at Khar. Punctually at 8 a.m the Flag Salutation ceremony took place at the Promenade Circus, Khar. Dr. Miss Prabhavati Pandit unfurled the National Flag in the chorus of "Zenda Unchha Rahe Ammara." After two songs about the Rashtriya Zenda and Vande Mataram were sung the function terminated.

At 9 a.m. on the same day a joint meeting of the Congress Workers from Khar, Bandra and Danda was held at the Laxmi Pavlion to consider whether there should be one Congress Committee for the town of Bandra and Khar or whether there should be two separate Committees. The majority favoured the latter proposal as it was believed that by having two Committees Congress work could be carried on more intensively in all parts of the Bandra Town and Danda.

The Khar workers thereupon formed themselves into batches and took up the work of enrolling members in the different localities with a view to recognise the local Congress Committee. Brisk enrolment has now begun and it is expected that a very strong Committee will be formed within a fortnight.

DANDA TO THE FORE

The Danda young men attended the workers' meeting. Danda is a small suburb mostly inhabited by fisher-folk. So far the Bandra Committee could not do much work in Danda owing to its being situated at a great distance and also owing to the indifference of the inhabitants to Congress Work. Young men from Danda are now very enthusiastic about Congress work and they have made up their mind that Danda should be as well organised for Congress work as the neighbouring fishing village of Versowa. Their ambition is that if Satyagraha has got to be begun in the future the contribution from Danda must be more than Versowa's. They have therefore seriously begun enrolment of Congress members.

On Monday night a well attended Public Meeting was held at the Laxmi Pavlion. At the suggestion of Mr. B. G. Kher, Mr. D. N. Wandrekar was voted to the chair. In his opening speech Mr. Wandrekar referred to the three main resolutions of the Karachi Congress, viz, the Resolution accepting Gandhi-Irwin settlement, the Resolution regarding the meaning of Swaraj the resolution regarding the programme of work before the Country. Mr. Wandrekar explained the significance of these Resolutions at great length.

Mr. Abidally, the Secretary of the B. P. C. C. was next called upon to address the audience. In his speech in Hindi Mr. Abidally laid emphasis on the fact that the Gandhi-Irwin settlement was merely a truce and not a final peace and nobody knew whether it would end in final peace. He therefore exhorted the audience to be ready for a greater fight in case the present peace negotiations failed He further appealed to the audience to have faith in Gandhi and his principles of truth and non-violence and act up to them.

Mr. Kanaiyalal Munshi who followed Mr. Abidally referred to the glorious response from the public during the last fight. Even though the nation was quite unprepared and untrained for the struggle, it could inspite of lack of training bend the mightest Government in the course of the last ten months. He was quite sure that a trained and prepared Nation would win its freedom in a short time if a fresh fight begins. He therefore appealed to the audience to have confidence in themselves and have faith that India's freedom was at hand.

Mr. B. D. Laxman a student from the Fiji Isles next addressed the meeting giving a brief account of the state of the Indians in Fiji. In his opinion, Indians at Home cannot forget Indians abroad who were laying the foundations of a greater India. Indians in Fiji had no political rights although they predominated in the population of the Island. He invited young men to Fiji, as Fiji provides a vast field for enterprise and adventure. Fiji has ample natural resources which require handling at the hands of enterprising men. Indians in Fiji who are easily well off in agriculture commerce and other lines would absorb a few thousand more Indians. The conditions of the Indians in Fiji would improve day by day as political rights are obtained. For this fight also the services of educated young people are needed.

It is expected that Posha Nakhwa "the Tiger of Versowa" will shortly visit Danda and put some life in his fisher-folk there and organise them for Congress work.

TRIPLE TRAGEDY OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

—:o:—

Father Murders Two Daughters And Commits Suicide

Disgusted by prolonged unemployment, how a young Hindu murdered his two daughters and then committed suicide was narrated at the Coroner's Court on Monday when an inquest was held touching the deaths of Ramrao Padmanrao Kamat (40) Savitribai (14) and Tarabai (8). The evidence showed that Kamat lived with his two daughters Savitribai and Tarabhai at Chikalwadi. On Sunday as their doors remained closed, the neighbours informed the police and the latter broke them open before a panch. On entering the room the police met with a ghastly sight of a triple tragedy. The two girls, Savitribai and Tarabai were lying dead on their cots while foam was coming out of their mouths., Ramrao, apparently after poisoning the girls, cut his own throat and committed suicide and he was found in a pool of blood, dead. Medical opinion showed that the girls died of opium poisoning. A letter was found on the person of Ramrao in which he wrote that he was out of employment from 1925-27 and again from 1927 to the present moment. He therefore decided "to quit at this state by consent of God" although his action might be against the present law.

ONLY A POOR MAN CAN.

Continuing, Ramrao said, he lost his wife and child in 1927 and provided the two girls out of his poverty hoping better days would come but experience proved that he was destined only for poverty. "Only a poor man like me can judge my action and pronounce verdict. You rich money-loving and man-hating people cannot know what poverty is. Bury, burn or throw my body in the sea. My relatives are all for money."

CORONER'S REMARKS.

The coroner in summing up ascribed the unemployment and consequent murders and suicide to the preaching of a class of people who styled themselves as Sadhus and saints and were out to give the country swaraj.

The jury returned a verdict of murder and suicide against Ramrao. Two of the Parsi jurors were of opinion that this dreadful tragedy was the result of unemployment due to the preaching of a class of people which was still carried on.

DR. HARDIKAR IN VILE PARLE.

—:o:—

Demand For Mr. Rajah's Release

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, May 3.

Some of the prominent lady workers were addressed by Dr. N. S. Hardiker, at the Bhagini Seva Mandir. He impressed upon his audience the necessity of the trained and disciplined national workers in the imminent fight. The period of truce was not to be wasted over mere talks of the fruitlessness or otherwise of the truce between Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin. He asked for the definite number of Sevikas ready to undergo the necessary training. If the sufficient number was promised, he was willing to consider the opening of a training camp for ladies. Mrs. Mudrika Anjaria and Sjt. Gokulbhai Bhatt also were present. The gathering in the end dispersed after exchange of ideas as to the future line of action by the ladies of the suburban district.

PICKETING INCIDENTS

The Upanagar Chhavani has been carrying on the picketing of foreign cloth at Andheri for the last four weeks. The Sevikas are doing their work very peacefully and effectively. Yesterday as usual Smt. Dwarkaben was picketing a shop. She was successful, after much entreaty, in persuading the customer not to buy the foreign cloth. Thereupon some persons who were sitting in the shop began to abuse and then threaten her. Shrimati Dwarkabehen was doing her duty unmindful of all this. One of the persons then lost his balance and rushed to the lady picket. He threw away the chair she was offered. Speculaters calmed and removed him.

Another incident of the similar nature also occured at a shop on Versova Road. The volunteer stationed there, was roughly handled and thrown out of the shop.

The Upanagar Camp is taking every precaution to stop such incidents. The workers are visiting the merchants and impressing upon them the fruitlessness of such detrimental tactics, because picketing is a settled fact which the foreign cloth dealers have to face, if they want to continue their trade.

RELEASE MR. RAJAH.

Under the auspicies of the Council of Action for Mr. H. D. Rajah's release, a public meeting was held in Gandhi Chawl under the presidentship of Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar, ex-President of the Bombay War Council. Among those present in the meeting were Mr. B. G. Horniman, Dr. Bhoir and Mr. Natu.

Mr. Horniman said that from the very beginning he was opposel to the truce that Mahatma Gandhi has made with Lord Irwin. He had his apprefinensions about the breach of truce terms on the part of Government. And the detention of about 700 politicals justified such apprehensions. Thereafter Mr. Natu moved "that this meeting of the citizens of Vile Parle deplores the attitude of the Government of Bombay for having not released Mr Rajah, H. D. This meeting demands his immediate release." While moving the above resolution. Mr. Natu said that he throughout Mr. Rajah's activities in connection with the Peoples Battalion of Mr. Rajah, he was with him. And he had neither heard or read about any violence on Mr. Rajah's part.

Sjt. A. B. Kolhatkar asked the audience to prepare for the next fight and said that unless they utilised the truce period for such inevitable preparation. The truce had no meaning. That was the more effective method of even releasing Mr. Raja.

Late Dr. J. N. Bahadurji

—:o:—

We regret to announce the sad death of Dr. Jamshed N. Bahadurji on Sunday evening in London. The deceased was the younger brother of late Dr. K. N. Bahadurji, (First Indian London M.D.) who, as early as 1890, fought tooth and nail against the I. M. S. hostility and monopoly. Late Dr. Jamshed was a Nationalist in his own days; was a frequent writer to the Press; and was a staunch Home Ruler. He was running a Free Eye Clinic for years. We offer our sympathies to the widow and to Mr. Dorab Bahadurji, his brother.

YOUNG MAN'S Rs 12,000 DEFALCATIONS

—:o:—

Lure Of Races And Carnivals

MAGISTRATE REFUSES DENIFINT VIEW

How the lure of the races and Carnivals tempted a young man to commit defalcations to the tune of over Rs. 12,000 was revealed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Monday when Shantilal Tribhuwandas, a cashier in the firm of the Indian Tobacco Company, was charged with criminal breach of trust.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted that he squandered the money on the race course and Carnivals. A plea for leniency suggested by the defence pleader on account of the young age of the accused was rejected and the accused was sentenced to one years' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 1,000 in default further six months jail.

The presence of the accused in the first enclosure of the Bombay Race course aroused the suspicion of his employer who carefully scrutinised the accounts and discovered defalcations. The accused was drawing a salary of Rs. 100 a month and was alleged to have altered the figures on cheques presented to the Central Bank and pocketed the excess difference. The amounts were misappropriated during March 1930 to March 1931.

In view of the fact that the accused had made good a sum of Rs. 1,000 and that his past record was clean, the complainant did not wish to press the charge.

The Magistrate however did not take a lenient view of the case and sentenced the accused as above.

Mr. Spencer, police prosecutor appeared for the prosecution while Mr. Kanuga conducted the defence.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

The results of the second M.B.B.S. Examination will be declared on Thursday, the 7th May at 8 p.m. instead of on Monday, the 11th May as previously notified.

A. I. SWIMMING COMPETITION.

The Secy. Mukti Sangha writes: "An All-India 10 miles Swimming Competition organised by "Mukti Sangha," Benares, will take place in the Ganges on the 17th May, 1931. The Competition is open to all bonafide Swimming Clubs and Individual Swimmers. Elaborate arrangements are being made for same, and several betting prizes such as Cups, gold and silver medals etc., have been fixed for the winners. The intending competitors will have to send their Entry-fee which is Rs. 1/ per swimmer to the Secretary, 'Mukti Sangha,' 138, Debnathpura, Benares City, not later than 10th May, 1931."

(Continued From Column 7.)

15 bales cotton-ny, K A Save.

For Ghent:—55 bales cotton raw, N Rajaram and Co.

For Trieste S S "Pilsna":—55 bales cotton seed, Bombay Co.; 115 bales cotton seed, Volkart Bros.; 110 bales cotton seed Textile Products Ltd.; 110 bales cotton seed, Langley and Co.

For Venice:—330 bales cotton raw, K Devchand and Co.

For Manchester City of Carlisle: 142 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd; 5 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co.

For Liverpool:—240 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.; 250 bales cotton raw; Bombay Co.

For Barcelona:—2000 bales cotton raw, B Cursondas and Co.; 100 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo, 50 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

For Shanghai S S "Srinnoh Maru":—500 bales cton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, V Morarji.

For Nagasoki:—200 bales cotton raw, Valkharia and Co.

For Kobe:—180 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton raw Jappan Cotton Tdg. Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay May 4.

From Liverpool S S "Britania"; Agents G Tdg. Co.:—115 cases A. silk yarn; 20 cases formosul; 50 cases topioca flour; 31 cases preserves; 40 cases tyres; 42 cases E. ware; 2075 bags chemicals; 405 drums lub.-greese; 100 cases salt, 86 cases stearine; 160 cases China-clay; 58 cases cottons; 17 cases cotton yarn; 50 cases lime juice; 55 cases bolts and nuts; 100 cases beer; 52 cases machinery; 20 cases indigo; 500 bundle steel circles; 268 bundle tubes; 40 bundle rivets 1704 bundle sheets; 1068 bundle cement sheets; 957 cases soap; 152 cases stone-ware jars.

From Manchester:—134 cases cottons; 187 cases yarn; 364 cases machinery; 102 cases pulleys; 3000 cases chemicals.

From Glasgow:—35 cases cottons 69 cases thread; 973 cases whisky; 503 drums coalpitch; 919 cases beer; 855 bundle pipes; 154 bundle tubes; 52 bundle rounds 84 bundle channels; 1100 loose jars.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, May 4.

Mirzapore; Smith; Kobe.
Capo-di-Monti; Mosco; Genoa.
Howra; Trimble; Bassein.
Pilsna; Luppes; Trieste.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, May 5.

Bassano; Rayenell; Okha.
Bangalore; Collings; Calcutta.
Genoa Maru; Mishema; Kobe.

LOADING.

Bombay, May 4.

Steamer Mirzapore for Kobe.

S S Mirzapore:—The P & O. S N Coy's steamer "Mirzappore," arzapore, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Capo-di-Monti:—The M M Italiana steamer "Capo-di-Monti," arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo.

S S Howra:—The B I S N Coy.'s steamer "Howra," arrived in harbour yesterday from Bassein, with a general cargo and rice.

S S Pilsna:—The Lloyd T Coy's mail steamer "Pilsna," arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with mail, a general largo and passengers.

S S Bassano:—The J F Coy.'s steamer will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Okha, with some bottom cargo.

S S Bangalore:—The P. & O. S N Coy.'s steamer "Bangalore," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with some bottom cargo.

S S Genoa Maru:—The N Y K steamer "Genoa Maru", will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general and some bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Bombay, May 4.

1 Bangalore Colombo 4-5 M M and Co.
2 Hatarana Dunkirk 7-5 M M and Co.
3 Britannia Liverpool 9-5 Graham T. Co.
4 Kioto Dunkirk 5-5 K. Nixon and Co.
5 City of Carlisle Karachi 6-5 Killick Nixon & Co.
8 Tango Maru, Kobe, 13-5, N Y Kaisha.
7 Capodimonte Java 5-5 L T M I
9 Masula Hull 14-5 M M and Co.
10 Durenda Europe NF, M M and Co.
11 Bassano, Karachi, 4-5, J Finlay and Co.
13 Birkenfels, Hamburg, N F L Edwards, Ltd.
14 Kenya, Durban, 6-5, M M & Co.
15 Pilsna Trieste 5-5 L T and M I
16 Chelsea Antwerp 7-5 Grahams Trading
17 Genoa Maru, Kobe, 5-5, N Y Kaisha.

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Bandra P'Gulf 6-5 M M and Co.
4 Vita Karachi 4-5 M M and Co.
7 Charinda Rangoon 7-5 M M and Co.
9 Mirzapore Kobe 23-5 M M and Co.
10/11 Jalapalaka Karachi Scindia S N Co.
12/3 Shinnoh Maru, Karachi 7-5 O S Kaisha
15 Ooscapoille M'Coast 5-5 Merchant S N Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

D E Jalavijaya, Colombo, 4-5, Scindia S N Co.
F Jamnagar. Jamnagar, NF L Naranji and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON.

Macedonia 8-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Malwa 15-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Narkunda 22-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Kathaz 29.5-31 P and O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Hatipara 9-5-31 M M and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Buchanan 9-5-31 J F C.
Castalia, 11-5-31, G. T. Co.
Clan Ogilvy, 27-5-31, J. F. C.

FROM OSLO.

Ceylon 21-5.31 L Edwards Ltd.

FROM HAMBURG.

Neuenfels 6-5-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Arendskerk 4-5-31 L Edward Ltd.
Freinfels 4-5-31 L Edward Ltd.
Rauenfels 16-5-31 L Edward Ltd.
Werdenfels 26-5-31 L Edward Ltd.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Sastbourne, 6-5-31 Campbell Co.
Potter 15-4-31 L. Edward Ltd.
Trentbank, 19-5-31 F. F. Campbell.
City of Derby, 29-5-31, F, F. Campbell.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

Havre Maru 7-5-31 O S Kaisha.
Tottori Maru, 16-5-31, N. Y. Kaisha.
Kidderpore 22-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Borneo Maru 10-5-31 O S Kaisha.
Yamagata Maru 20-5-31 O S Kaisha.
Heimei Maru 15-5-31 O S Kaisha.
Iyo Maru 30-5-31 N Y Kaisha.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Chitral 8-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Maloja 22-5-31 P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN

Kenya 25-4-31 M M and Co.
Karoa 9-5-31 M M and Co.
Karagola 23-5-31 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Hatrana, 7-5-31 M M & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Carlisle 4-5-31 K N Co.
Britannia 9-5-31 G T Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Birkenfels 5-5-31, L Edwards Ld.
Chelsea, N G S T Co.

FOR KOBE.

Tango Maru 13-5-31 N Y Kaisha
Mirzapore 23-5-31 P & O S N Co.
Shinoh Maru 7-5-31 O S Kaisha

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kioto, 5-5-31, K N Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Pilsna 6-5-31 L T Co.

FOR BUSRAH.

Bandra 6-5-31 M M and Co.
Vasna 8-5-31 M M and Co.

FOR DURBAN

Kenya 6-5-31, M M & Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Skuld N F F F Campbell Co.

FOR RANGOON

Gharinda N F, M M and Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britania G T C
City of Carlisle K N Co.

FOR HAMBURGH.

Birkenfels, L Edwards, Ltd.
Chelsea, G T Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Hatrana, M M & Co.

FOR DUNKIRK

Kioto 5-5-31, K N Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Pilsna L T Co.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

Shinnoh Maru, O S Kaisha.
Tango Maru N Y Kaisha
Mirzapore P & O S N Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Kenya M M & Co

FOR RANGOON

Gharinda M M and Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Skuld F F Campbell Co.

FOR BUSKEH.

Bandra M M & Co.
Vasna M M & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES

Shinnoh Maru (Boats for A. Cotton) 2-5-31.
Oostcappelle 2-5-31.
Janaki 2-5-31.
Vita 2-5-31.
Irrawadi 2-5-31.
Taiyo Maru 2-5-31.
Kaisar-I-Hind 2-5-31.
Bassano 2-5-31.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, May 4.

For London S S "Hatarana":—6000 cwt: groundnut oil cakes, Steel Bros.; 2000 cwts. linseed oil cakes, K M Nathoo; 100 cwts. turmeric, T S Thadani and Sons.

For Hull S S "Masuta":—2500 cwts. groundnut oil cakes; H V Oomerbhoy.

For Havre:—60 bales cotton raw, K Devchand and Co.; 60 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Liverpool S S "Britania":—100 bales wool raw, M Motilal; 2 bales wool raw, Bombay Co.; 20 bales wool raw, R Virrhant; 7 bale wool raw, Cox & Kings Ltd.; 134 bales wool raw W Latham and Co.; 168 bales wool raw, D Sassoon and Co.; 25 bales cotton thread waste, A L Zaveri; 50 bales cotton thread waste; Indian Produce Export Co.; 52 bales cotton fly Chimanlal and Sons; 82 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 4000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, K M Nathoo; 1000 cwts. myrabollum C. Jivanlal and Co.

For Marseilles:—600 cwts. henna leaves, T S Thadani and Sons; 300 cwts. Flec seed, Amin and Sons; 300 cwts. esubgol; M Bhuta and Co.

For Glasgow:—1000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, W T Suren.

For Piracus:—100 cwts. black pepper M Bhuta and Co.

For Dunkirk S S "Kioto":—200 cwts. mustard seed M Bhuta and Co.; 330 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 175 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.; 110 bales coton raw, Kotak and Co.

For Antwerp:—4000 cwts. joowar, S M Rajgor and Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, L Kallianji & Co.

For Ghent:—55 bales cotton raw, T M Narandas.

For Hamburg S S "Birkenfels":—14 cases bristles; D Abraham & Sons; 385 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp:—18 bales wool raw, Shamji Mal; 200 cwts. buffalo hors; J M Rahimtoola.

For Rotterdom:—900 kardi seed M Bhuta and Co.; 4000 groundnut oil cakes; H V Oomerbhoy; 55 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 110 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.

For Hamburg S S "Chelsea":—

(Continued in Column 5.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1931.

COMMUNAL SETTLEMENT

—:o:—

It is very gratifying to note that the lead given by the All-India Nationalist Muslim Conference is being promptly followed by a fast growing number of Muslims all over the country. Local Nationalist organisations are being started at various centres and preparations made for provincial conferences to be held in the next few weeks to endorse the resolutions of the All-India Conference. Care should be taken, however, that the pre-occupation of Muslim leaders in this necessary propaganda does not in the least delay or otherwise prejudice the efforts to bring about a full Hindu-Muslim settlement. This question should be regarded as a most urgent one as Mahatma Gandhi is most reluctant to proceed to England till the communal question is fairly solved in this country. As a preliminary to a full settlement the resolutions of the All-India Nationalist Conference, which even a leader like Sir Mahomed Shafi regards as a fair basis for negotiations, may be widely broadcasted; and suggestions for a settlement may be invited by the Working Committee of the Nationalist Conference, with special reference to the questions like those of Muslims in Bengal and the Punjab. In this connection Dr. Syed Mahmud has done well to issue a statement reviewing the main resolution of the Lucknow Conference and adding a few comments on the general question of the communal settlement. With regard to Bengal and the Punjab, which in some respects form the crux of the problem, Dr. Mahmud attaches special importance to adult suffrage as a safeguard for Muslims. He says: "Adult suffrage will also solve the problem of provinces like Bengal and the Punjab where Muslims are in a majority. These majorities will then have full play and will gain the power which their numbers warrant. Protection of these majorities as majorities is undesirable both from the larger national point of view and from the Muslim point of view. Such protection or reservation will result in the Muslims of these provinces becoming unprogressive and will make them lag behind other communities." We have no doubt these views will be endorsed by all Nationalist Muslims both in Bengal and the Punjab.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, who describes himself as one who worked hard in trying to bring about a settlement of the communal problem at the time of the sittings of the Round Table Conference in London, has issued a lengthy statement reviewing the unsuccessful attempts of the Conference to bring about a settlement and offering a few suggestions for a settlement. Sir Chimanlal points out that at a certain stage in the proceedings of the Conference prominent Muslim leaders came very near a settlement on the basis of joint electorates but that the negotiations finally broken down on the question of Bengal and the Punjab. The Punjab problem is, unfortunately, still puzzling, being complicated by the demands of the Sikhs. In Bengal the difficulty is created by the existing over-representation of Europeans. Although numerically they are not entitled to more than a seat or two, their present representation is about 11 per cent. Sir Chimanlal discusses "the question from where the 11 per cent. should come," as if the retention of the 11 per cent. were a matter of course. And he naively suggests that "the only equitable arrangement is that the 11 per cent. should be surrendered by the two communities (Hindus and Muslims) in proportion to their respective numerical strength". We doubt if Sir Chimanlal's notions of equity and weak-kneed proposals of surrender will be shared by many of his brother Moderates. The same disposition to surrender even a point of principle leads Sir Chimanlal Setalvad to suggest a partial, if temporary, acceptance of, separate electorates, though in another place he points out all the grave evils of separate electorates. It is also remarkable that in his four column long statement Sir Chimanlal does not make a single reference to the All-India Nationalist Muslim Conference at Lucknow, though he has attempted a catalogue of all the bodies or groups favouring joint electorates. We trust, however, that other Liberals will like the Lucknow Conference, consider proposals for a communal settlement only on the basis of joint electorates.

THE MANAGING AGENCY SYSTEM

—:o:—

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of Alcock, Ashdown & Co., held last week was a noteworthy event in the history of joint stock concerns, in view of the commendable manner in which the shareholders asserted their rights as proprietors of the concern. That the Indian Companies Act of 1913 has demonstrably proved deficient in providing adequate safeguards in the interest of shareholders against incompetent and arbitrary management is now hardly a matter of dispute. There is, therefore, the greater justification for congratulating the shareholders of this company on their success in refusing to adopt the annual report of the Directors and Managing Agents of the Company without due inquiry—in face of all the handicaps to which they are subject under the present Act. If the shareholders are dissatisfied with the management of the Company, the only logical and constitutional method permissible under the Act is to demand inspection of the books of accounts of the Company. And this by organised effort and dignified reasoning the shareholders of Alcock Ashdown Company have succeeded in obtaining. The prolonged discussion at the meeting which lasted over two hours and a half has brought into relief certain issues of vital importance involved in the efficient and honest conduct of Joint Stock enterprise. Mr. Jugmohandas Kapadia, the enthusiastic Secretary of the Bombay Shareholders' Association was able to elicit from the chairman in reply to his searching questions the nature of interest possessed by the Managing Agents in various associated Companies from which machinery and stores were purchased for Alcock, Ashdown & Company. We believe the infinite possibilities of danger inherent in the association of circumstances like these are too obvious to need emphasis. Such a system of associated interests would not be possible if the Directors of Companies exercised due vigilance and discharged their duties as trustees of the shareholders. As long, therefore, as the monopoly of Company Directorship, which has been made a close preserve by a few capitalists in Bombay, continues unassailed, such intolerable evils of the managing agency system will never be mended. Directors in most cases are only too apt to be servile when their very existence on the Board is dependent upon the goodwill of the Managing Agents. How can they be expected then to have either an independent outlook or a courageous conscience to say "No" to the Managing Agents when they find them going wrong? At the last session of the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce, a resolution, favouring abolition of the Managing Agency system was defeated. But Sir Purshottamdas, whilst opposing the resolution, admitted that the system needed mending. Several independent observers of the Bombay cotton industry have also expressed their opinion that the chances of successfully rationalising the industry are very remote so long as Managing Agents refuse to make the necessary sacrifice indispensable for the good of the industry as a whole. We feel that a very strong case has been made out for an immediate and thorough inquiry into the existing system of Managing Agents, particularly in the light of revelations like those made at the meeting of the shareholders of Alcock Ashdown and Company.

B. P. C. C. ELECTIONS

—:o:—

We have received from the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, a statement with reference to the news paragraphs regarding the forthcoming elections published in "The Chronicle" yesterday. In the course of the statement the Council wishes "to make it clear to the public that neither the office-bearers of the B.P.C.C. have formed any "Gandhi Party" nor Mr. Meherally another party" and "warns the public not to be carried away by party propaganda which may spoil the fair name of the B.P.C.C. which has done wonderful work during the last fight." The paragraphs published in "The Chronicle" were prepared by our representative after he had made due enquiries in Congress circles and the only obvious interpretation that could be placed upon them was that keen interest had been roused among Congressmen in Bombay in the forthcoming elections because they were all anxious to see that the work of the Congress was carried on with increasing vigour, that there was a healthy rivalry, natural in every live institution, to see that the best representatives were elected and that the Congress organisation in the City remained fully prepared to make as magnificent a contribution to a renewed struggle, if it was necessary, as it had made to the recent struggle. We regret that the Council of the B.P.C.C. should have interpreted them differently.

Trifles

—:o:—

Ismail Sidky Pasha says that the events at Beni Suef had proved that the opposition was bent upon inciting mobs to disorder with the object of making Geat Britain intervene.

Conscience having thus been satisfied, all that remains for the Egyptian Premier is duly to proceed to the next item in the programme and prove himself a true prophet.

* * * *

There is no truth in the rumour that has found currency in some quarters in Bombay that the great speech delivered by Mr. M. R. Jayakar at the 2555th anniversary of the birth of Buddha was more in the nature of a personal regret than a tribute.

* * * *

When Mr. Shaukat Ali visited Hapur (a town near Meerut) the other day something had melted him into a literary-cum-self-revelatory mood. Modelling his utterance on Shakespeare he said something to the effect that the Nationalist Muslims were born great, and that he had greatness merely thrust upon him.

This proves——is any proof needed at all?—and explains everything. Mr. Shaukat Ali's lightning tours and threatening "I-am-the-seven-crores-of-Muslims" thunders are intended as indignant and vigorous protests against the greatness thrust upon him.

* * * *

"Fish Finance in Far East."
—Press Headline.

In India we have the bull-dog variety.

* * * *

The "Statesman" is disappointingly convinced. "Reports from all over India make it clear"—O, for a lingering doubt!—"that Bakrid passed off peacefully. This is, indeed, a pleasant failure of gloomy expectation....."

* * * *

We must all sympathise with our "Friend". Let us also, however, hope that the success at "the village of Alankanpur in Faridpur district" will provide some substantial consolation. And, any way, there is nothing to stop the "Statesman" from hoping—and working—for the best in the future.

* * * *

Says the Simla correspondent of the "Statesman": "The weather did its best to give Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon a pleasant welcome to the summer capital shortly after noon to-day." Indeed the mists "either faded away altogether or decently thinned themselves."

* * * *

All the doubt-mists in my mind have modestly retired in the face of the conviction that the Knighthood of the Star of India must be immediately conferred on Mr. (later Sir) Simla weather for its loyal services.

* * * *

Field Marshal Villiers bears the family name of the Duke of Buckingham, and if anything, he is, like the members of the Malborough progeny, a stout warrior whose career has been so far stifled by the fluctuation of jute and coal in Clive Street, and the weight of Darbangha debentures. Not any leisurely Thirty Years' War but a brief campaign of Three Months is his programme of conquest in India. And they say that Britain is on the decline when she is really ready for the next war.

* * * *

Field Marshal Villiers is particular that India should never, never be allowed to secede. That right he witholds. But if we grant Great Britain the right to secede, why should he make such a loud pow-vow about India's claim also to secede? Britain is about the only obstacle to the interplay of reciprocal rights within the Empire.

* * * *

This scion of Buckingham says that only "one or two British political leaders" understand the problem in India. He knows India, but modesty compelled him to put that problmatical possibility of an extra expert in the provision "one or two". Does the "Times of India" still think that the passport system should be abolished?

* * * *

They are exacting salaams on the Frontier. Not so bad as being made to crawl on the belly or to draw figures on the sand with the nose. As Lord Willingdon says it is character that counts, not colour. Lord Willingdon will enquire and Sir James Crerar will report. So all is well on the Frontier where people are made to salaam Khaki-clad striplings with both hands, proving thereby that British Justice is even-handed.

* * * *

Personally, I do not believe in the condolence of a Coroner. The reason is obvious. He lives that others might die.

* * * *

Rao Bahadur Bapu Narayan Athavle, our City Coroner, is once again in the news. Since the signing of the Truce, Mr. Athavle has been hard up for airing his views on politics in general and 'Satyagrahis' in particular. He has patiently borne it with a shrug of his shoulders. He cannot contain himself any longer and so he has burst out.

* * * *

The cause for immediate provocation is the post-mortem examination of three victims of unemployment. The tragedy is heart-rending and too deep for tears. That a man should be unemployed for years and keep his body and soul and that of his family as an "eternal rag-picker at other people's dust-bin", is a scathing indictment of the present system of administration. But the Rao Bahadur is out to make political capital out of this case.

* * * *

The word "unemployment" recalls to his mind the "orgy" of picketing, mass Satyagraha, intense boycott and mammoth processions of by-gone days and he seeks to damn the Satyagrahis by holding them responsible for the present state of unemployment. But Mr. Athavle has a poor knowledge of chronology. The dead man was unemployed even before Mahatmaji started his March to Dandi!

* * * *

But it is such absurdities that make Mr. Athavle great in the eyes of officialdom. He is not a mere Coroner, but a person to boot. Just read his epilogue in his sermon to politicians. "May God have mercy on these preachers and turn their hearts to the path of righteousness." The Rao Bahadur is a profound believer in the "cult of the cheek." If he takes a vow of silence and ceases his fatuous vapourings, the post-mortem gaiety of Bombay will suffer.

FINANCIAL SAFEGUARDS OF R. T. C. SCHEME.

—:o:—

DENIAL OF FUNDAMENT AT RIGHT.

(By Prof. T. K. SHAHANI.)

II*

"No body can be argued into slavery". "An Englishman is the unfittest person on earth to argue anoher Englishman into slavery." "In these memorable words Burke tried to awaken the conscience of his countrymen when they were out to tax the American Colonies. Burke failed; but the lesson was not quite lost on the Englishman when, one by one, the Dominions achieved the status of Responsible Representative Government. The British Parliamentary Act for the same reason took care, in the case of one and all of them, to make adequate statutory provision for the indefeasible rights of the Dominions to vote, in their respective Legislatures, on appropriaton and Taxation Bills. (Vide Arts. 53, 102, British North American Act and 81, 82, 83 of the Australian Commonwealth Act. 1900 Arts. 60 and 61 as the Union of South Africa Act, 1909). The Language being almost identical in all cases one quotation will suffice:—

"Bills for appropriating any Part of the Public Revenue, or for imposing any tax or import shall originate in the House of Commons." main Act (Art. 53 P. 211) "No money shall be drawn from the Treasury of the Commonwealth except under appropriation made by law." Art. 83 P. 347.

(NEWTON—Federal and United Constitutions.)

Ireland of whose capacity to govern herself the Englishman would not be convinced except at a very heavy price keeps her Executive similarly dependent on the Legislature (the Lower Chamber) for all money votes. Thus all members of the Community of Nations comprising the British Commonwealth one and all identify Responsible Representative Government with the right of voting supplies and taxation expressly the Popular Chamber. This Budget-right being an expression of sovereignity—as the great French publicist M. Stourm (quoted in the first article) advances throughout his book "The Budget" is now completely vindicated as an important constitutional achievement of every civilised country.

WHAT ABOUT INDIA?

If India is really to be a co-equal partner in the British Commonwealth enjoying the same status of sovereignty as other Dominions do., any rservations like budgetary "Safeguards" that bound us with inferiority complex and saddled us with a heavy burden of public expenditure must at once be combatted with all our might and main. To envisage this Budgetary safeguard in their entirety the reader may first cast a glance at the folowing table roughly indicating the present expenditure of the Central Government (1928-29) under some easily undesirable heading.

The figures given below had taken from the Gazette of India—Extraordinary. April 5th, 1930, p.p. 78-94).

A. Military Services 58.5 Crores.
Frontier watsh and ward 2.5 crores.
Total 61 crores.
of which non-effective charges for military services (pensions. etc.) 8.5 crores (Not debatable or votable.)
—32.5 (At present debatable for general discussion but non-votable by the legislature).

B. (i) Debt Services 15.6 (Net, i.e., after deducting the amount chargeable to Railways, irrigation, posts and telegraphs provincial funds. etc. For not debatable not votable.
(ii) Superannuation, Allowances and Pensions 2.44; Territorial and Political Pensions .31.
2.75 (neither votable nor debatable).

C. Charges for the collection of Revenue and civil Administration of the Central Government 4.5. 9.5;
Total 14. crores.

(This item covers, at least to the extent of two-thirds, the expense for centrally administered provinces, e.g., N.W.F., Baluchistan, Ajmere; etc.. it also includes, presumably the salaries of higher civil service employed in the collection of central revenues as well as provincial revenues belonging to the centrally administered areas). The item of 2.5 crores on frontier watch and ward is ommitted from these charges as it has been, for obvious reason, included by the present writer under the military services Except the part of expense pertaining to the salaries paid to the Viceroy, his Executive Council Chief Commissioners and Judges, the whole of this item is at present debatable as well as votable).

D. Posts, Telegraphs, Civil works, Mints and Currency, etc.
4 crores (debatable and votable).

E. Railways (Interest and miscellaneous charges as per Railway Budget at present separately handled by the Legislatrre but debated and voted upon.)—32 crores.

This gives roughly a total expenditure of one hundred and thirty crores for which the Central Government was annually to find as much money. If, out of this figure, about 8 crores is left out as falling under the purview of the States or Province to be formed from the present centrally administered areas (an anomaly which should not reappear in the revised constitution), about 122 crores will be left as the sum for which the Federal Executive of India is, like any other responsible Government in the world, to obtain "votes" of supplies finally embodied in an annual appropriation Act of the Indian Federal Legislature,—provided, of course we were masters in our own house.

"STATED IN THE BOND."

The budgetory "Safeguards" tentatively proposed by the R. T. C. really cannot be so much as looked at by a self-respecting India. Over 90 per cent. of the annual expenditure, i.e., nearly one hundred crores and odd of the annual estimate is, in some form or other, to be given a position precluding the Legislature from not only giving a vote on it, but from offering even a discussion on it. The Army and External Relations estimates are to be guaranteed for some transition period (say ten years) on contract basis during which period the Legislature is to have no opportunity to propose economies and retrenchments. Next to ensure the position of the civil Services (higher, of course) another statutory provision is to be made which is, for all time as it were to bind this country to an unconscionably heavy cost of administration which for the Federal Government alone (leaving the Provinces out, for the moment) will commit us to an inexorably fixed sum of about five crores of rupees per year. As this, again, is proposed to be "Stated in the bond" as the prize we are to pay for getting "Responsible Representative Government at the Centre". The Indian Federal Legislators, i.e., the Indian National Government of to-morrow, will not be in a position to lighten the burden of the tax-payer by bringing down both the charges of the collection of revenue (i'e., direct demands on Revenue) and the expenses of Civil Administration. Not content with rendering the Legislature perfectly innocent about what are essentially the "Supply" votes in every civilised country, the R. T C. further proposes to relieve the people's Representatives of all thought and care about the best revenue-yielding asset of Federal India, viz., the Railways, by suggesting the creation of the business-like arrangement of a statutory Railway. Authority, presumably to function beyond the purview of the Legislature. Thus, another 30 crores of budgetary expenditure is to be statutorily kept away from the scrutiny and the vote of the Legislature. Lastly, there comes the provision for the ordinary interest charges of about 15 crores, for pensions, superannuative allowances, etc. (Civil and Military) of 10 crores, the Viceroy's salary, etc., which, by accepted principles of public expenditure, are generally not subject to an annual parliamentary vote—but which find their sanction in permanent acts of parliament under the British technical expression "consolidated Fund charges." If nearly 100 crores of rupees of expenditure out of a total of 120 crores is thus made a sort of taboo to the Indian Legislature only to be viewed from a distance with awe and veneration, the devoted worshipper is, of course, not left without compensation, he is expected to find the best of joy in making his humble offering by taxing himself freely to meet the demands of the inexorable god. The duty of "finding money" rather the "right" of taxation (to use parliamentary language) is, doubtless, still left us as the pre-

(Continued on page 8.)

*The first article appeared on 4th instant.

NOTES OF THE DAY

—:o:—

Situation in Gujarat.

Every one from Mr. Benn down to the local Anglo-Indian journals who affected belief in the sanctity of the Truce terms—provided it was one-sided—pretended to be deeply perturbed over the alleged violation by Congressmen and peasants in Gujarat. Mr. Benn was vocally worried. The Bombay Government, according to their Anglo-Indian apologist, once went into full cabinet meeting anxiously to consider the grave situation in Gujarat. We were also promised by it a sensational statement from the Publicity Department of the Bombay Government, a statement that was to have exposed breaches of the truce in all their frightful horror. The statement has yet to be issued. Meanwhile, however, Gandhiji, having evidently stolen an unfair march over the Director of Information, has given the lie direct to propaganda in the Anglo-Indian Press. He has, as a matter of fact, carried the war into the enemy's camp, as it were.

Truth is Out

That Gandhiji is right is evident beyond all doubt from the following Associated Press report:

"Mr. Mahadeo Desai, Mahatma Gandhi's Secretary, is having daily consultations with the Collector, as a result of which the Collector has withdrawn from all the 33 villages of Borsad Taluka which participated in the no-tax campaign, the notices issued by him under the Land Revenue Code, calling upon peasants to pay land revenue within a fortnight."

This indicates that the Collector has began to realise the extreme injustice of adopting co-ercive measures when they are not called for. We congratulate the Collector. We hope he will now continue to implement all the Truce terms in the spirit in which he has been withdrawing unjust notices. But would it be too much to hope that Anglo-Indian journals would do the honest thing by the peasants whom they have been libelling so grossly? And what about the Bombay Government? Are Mr. Ben and the Commons to remain under a misunderstanding that is most unfair to Gandhiji and the Gujarat peasants?

No Rights Without Duties.

Speaking at the Kerala Provincial Conference Sjt. Sen Gupta said: "We are not prepared to admit British citizens who are not natural born Indians to the rights and privileges of Indian citizenship. They will be treated as aliens and excluded from certain political and economic rights meant for citizens only. Those British people who fulfil the conditions of nationality or satisfy the test laid down by any immigration law that may be passed will have no cause for fear on the score of commercial discrimination." The "Times of India" calls it "Discrimination against the British." The implication is obvious. And our contemporary will deny unblushingly and without any outrage on its own conscience, that Sjt. Sen Gupta's speech is a repudiation of the doctrine of the Briton's superiority in India over the Indian who, if he will enjoy rights and privileges in his own country, will also owe obligations of citizenship to it.

No Compulsory Salaam.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan has issued a statement from Peshawar showing that the Afghan Youth League and its volunteers, called the Khudai Khidmatgars, have all along remained loyal to the Indian National Congress and to the Settlement arrived at with it by Government, but that the Government has failed to respect the Settlement scrupulously. He gives several instances of Congress volunteers being beaten and otherwise mal-treated by the authorities for no other reason than wearing their uniforms. He also alleges how in the village of Nowshera the police and military exacted salaams from all passers-by and actually assaulted those who did not salute them. Such indignities should not be tolerated anywhere in India. No private citizen is under any obligation, moral or legal, to salaam any official as such, be the official a police sepoy or a Collector, or a Governor or the Viceroy. But an official like any other person may be salaamed only if by his character or public service he has won the respect of the public.

Impertinent.

Mr. C. J. Templeman, a member of the Calicut Municipality, was either very ill-informed or impertinent when he asked who Mr. Nariman was that the Municipality should present him with an address. His impertinence reached the limit when he seriously suggested that the printers of the Municipality be asked to print 5,000 copies of a welcome address and send them to the Railway station by a Municipal peon to be presented whenever a distinguished man arrived in Calicut. Mr. Madhav Menon was quite right when he said that an address to Mr. Nariman was much more proper than to many a official.

STARTLING REVELATIONS

Witness Bursts Into Tears In Chirner Case

A prosecution witness in the Chirner Firing case broke down in tears when he was asked by the defence pleader how he was harrassed by the Police and if he was given two blows by an old Police constable.

Pandurang Bala Mhatre a villager of Koproli was offered for cross-examination by the Public Prosecutor when hearing was resumed on Monday before Mr. B. N. Sanjana, Sessions Judge, at Thana, Mr. K. N. Dharup, a defence pleader asked the witness if he was beaten by the Police when he was detained at Chirner.

BURST INTO TEARS

For several minutes the witness kept on gazing alternately at the Judge and the defence pleader, without making any answer to the question. Mr. Dharup pressed again and again for a reply assuring the witness that he was before the court and there was no reason for him to be afraid of the Police. The witness however kept mum, and finally burst into tears.

When the Judge asked the witness to speak out he said." "What shall I say Sir?"

DETAINED BY POLICE

Mr. Dharup put it definitely if a Police constable by name Desai gave him two blows, while he was detained in a bungalow at Chirner. Witness said "Not there." He also added that he did not know Desai, but at the same time requested the defence pleader to ask him about "other things."

The witness in reply to other questions said that he and others from his village, including several of the accused persons, were taken to Chirner and other places by the Police and detained for days together. Witness himself was detained for 27 or 28 days in all.

"DON'T WANT TRUTH"

Questioned as to the cause of this detention witness admitted it was in connection with prosecution evidence. "I was telling the truth all the time but the Police said, we do not want that tell something else," added the witness.

DOES NOT KNOW.

Bhagwan Babaji of Chirner whose evidence was recorded on Saturday was cross-examined by Mr. Damle. Witness stated that he was the Pujari of the Ganpati's temple and used to perform Puja every morning and evening. After September 25 he allowed the Police to stay in the temple and they also used to accommodate others in that temple. He did not know if any one was tied to a pillar by the Police.

Replying to Mr. Rege witness stated that he was present at the Panchnamas. He had seen a hole in the chin of Jairam Babaji Savant, a deceased constable. Narayan Pandu was wounded in the neck, the wound was two inches in length and about an inch in breadth. The Panchas thought it must have been inflicted with a scythe. Witness had not seen in his life a wound inflicted with a scythe.

NO WEAPON.

Pandurang Bala Mhatre of Koproli was offered for cross-examination. Replying to Mr. Damle witness said that he had been to see the fun at Chirner on the day of Satyagraha with his two children. There were about 40 or 50 people from his village. There were some children also. He had not any weapon with him and the four or five persons from his village whom he had seen there had also no weapons. He returned from the place at about 2-30 p. m. as his children felt hungry and began to cry. There were others also who returned likewise and he had seen some of them. Among them was Janardan accused No. 14 who returned home.

DETAINED FOR DAYS.

Witness further stated that he was called after the Satayagraha by the Police and accordingly he and several other persons from his village went to Chirner. They were called several times and sometimes detained for days together and not allowed to go home. He was in all detained for 27 or 28 days and taken from place to place.

What was it for?—To collect evidence.

Then what did you say?—We used to tell the truth, whenever the Police asked us.

Then why were you detained for so many days?—Was it that the Police did not believe what you said?—Yes.

Questioned by Mr. Rege witness said that Masnya Kamlya an accused from his village was not in the village on the day of Satyagraha. He had been to Bombay.

"BEATEN BY POLICE."

In reply to the questions of Mr. Dharup witness said that he knew accused Nos. 39, 41, 42 and 43. They had also been to Chirner with the witness for giving evidence before the Police.

When witness was asked if he was beaten by the Police when he was detained at Chirner, witness did not make a reply and when Mr. Dharup pressed for a reply he burst into tears.

Were you given two blows by a constable by name Desai, when you were detained in a bungalow at Chirner?—Not there. I do not know Desai. But ask me other questions.

HIS ANTECIDENTS.

Hasha Balu Mhatre of Chirner was the last witness of the day.

Cross examined by Mr. Rege witness admitted that once security was demanded from him and he was ordered by the Court to furnish security.

Replying to Mr. Dharup witness said that he held a license for a gun, but he had not killed anybody's buffallo and had not to pay damages for it. He had a son eight years old who was called by the Police but he (the son) was not detained by the Police.

Is it that he was allowed to go because you promised to give evidence?—No.

The Court then adjourned for the day.

PICKETING UNDER RAIN OF ABUSES

—:o:—

Prominent Men In Forefront

(From Our Correspondent.)

AJMER, April 4.

The local foreign cloth dealers having gone back on their pledges, the Congress Committee have resumed picketing in Naya Bazar since May 1st. Congress volunteers are doing peaceful persuasion inspite of a rain of abuses from dealers. Such prominent Congressmen and public workers as Sjts. Haribhau, Upadhyaya (General Secretary P. C. C.) Narsinghdass, Secretary D. C. C. and Baijnath Mahodaya have also joined the picketers. Their participation has impressed the public and cloth dealers are perturbed over developments.

DEFINITION OF "SWARAJYA"

—:o:—

Tramway Men's Meeting

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Tramway Men's Union was held on the 30th April in the Union's office at Parel and a resolution, amongst others, was passed appointing a sub-committee of Messrs. V. H. Joshi, B. R. Shinde, S. V. Kothavle and B. A. Gawli to recommend the amendments to the Karachi Congress Resolution regarding the definition of Swarajya and to submit them to the Sub-Committee appointed by the Congress for the purpose.

LAMINGTON ROAD SHOOTING CASE JUDGMENT

(Continued from page 1.)

plied, went in favour of the prosecution or the defence.

IMPORTANT ISSUES.

Continuing His Lordship brought to the notice of the jury some important 'issues' in the case. They were among others: (1) difficulty of one staircase alleged to be put forward by Vaishampayan in case of raid by the police, (2) conversation between Vaishampayan and the appprover regarding former's alleged visit to the Punjab, Delhi, etc., and the alleged coming in contact with the revolutionaries of northern India, (3) three revolutionary songs alleged to have been introduced in Kale's Prabhat Pheris, (4) putting up of Swamirao at Vaishampayan's place at Bhavnagar in 1921, (5) approver being asked to compose a poem on the lines of the life of Mazzini, (6) selling of 100 copies of Indian War of Independence written by Barrisster Savakar, (7) arrival of revolutionaries from the Punjab to Bombay: Budhiman, Sharda, V. R. Vaishampayan and others, (8) a loan of Rs. 1000 from the Central Telegraph Co-operative Bank, (9) starting of Gita classes, (10) borrowing of Shinde's car, (11) intended trip to Poona, (12) joyride to Malabar Hill, (13) presence of Bapat and Swami on the terrace of the approver after the shooting incident, (14) conversation that passed between them.

"SHROUDED IN MYSTERY."

His Lordship opined that Moghe knew nothing about the conspiracy to collect fire-arms, and that Upadhe, Dhamankar and Shinde knew nothing about the conspiracy. His Lordship further pointed out that the police were interested in that case to find out the truth, so they got long statements from the accused, and to show that the approver was trustworthy corroboration on minor points was got in. The co-incidence of strangers having aliases with curious characters as antecedents, and their sudden disappearance from Vaidya Villa showed that the incident was unusual. Further these absconders were regardless of money and time. They took 2nd class tickets from Kalyan instead of going direct to Victoria Terminus or Dadar from where they started, and hence their movements were shrouded in mystery and were full of suspicions.

Concluding the summing up as regards the prosecution case, His Lordship remarked that there was no direct evidence that Budhiman and Sharda were connected with the shooting affair.

UNANIMOUS VERDICT.

After lunch, his Lordship put before the jury the arguments submitted by learned counsel for the defence and the evidence led by them in the cross-examination, pointing out the contradictions.

The jury retired at 4-15 p. m. and after considering the evidence for one hour and a quarter returned a unanimous verdict of 'not guilty' on all the charges.

The visitors in the gallery received this verdict with cheers and the gathering amidst the young men when they came out of the docks were the recipients of warm congratulations by their friends.

Bombay Women Take To Policing

—:o:—

DEVIKA DAL'S MEETING

Miss Kisan Dhumatkar, Hon. Secretary, Bombay Sevika Dal writes:—

The Women's Provincial Committee of Bombay Sevika Dal met under the presidentship of Mrs. Hansa Merta in Mrs. Sarojini Devi's Rooms at the Taj on Sunday when Mrs. Sarojini Devi, Dr. N. S. Hardiker, the Secretary General of the Dal Mrs. Durgabai Joshi, a member of the All-India Volunteer Board and Mrs. Sitabai Ballvalle, a Congress worker of Karnatak were present.

The following members of the Committee were present: Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Mrs. Urmila Mehta, Miss Kamakoti Natarajan, Mrs. Kantaben Kandwala, Miss Kapila Master, Mrs. Lilavati Hansoti, Miss Sofia Somji, Mrs. Manekben Mehta and Miss Kisan V. Dhumatkar, Secretary.

It was decided that the members of the Sevika Dal should not become members of any other active volunteer organisation. The Sevikas would be trained compulsorily in drill and first-aid ambulance being optional. The following theoretical subjects, viz., history of the Seva Dal and Congress, Geography of India in regard to national life, Hindi language, fair working knowledge of spinning and carding, national songs, flag salutation history of women's movement throughout the world, would be taught.

The following shall comprise some of the duties of the members:—Policing and patrolling, social service, obtaining house to house Swadesri pledges, hawking of Khaddar and Swadeshi goods, enrolling of Congress and Dal members and other duties that the B. P. C. C. shall set apart for them.

Miss Sofia Somji was elected as Joint Hon. Secretary. Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale will act as President when Mrs. Hansa Mehta will be out of Bombay and that Mrs. Urmila Mehta to look after the work until Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale takes charge.

PICKETING IN NELLORE

Students Take Prominent Part

(From A Correspondent.)

NELLORE, April 30.

Interviewed regarding picketing of foreign cloth in Nellore. Prof. N G. Ranga said:—

The picketing of foreign cloth is progressing very vigorously in Nellore town under the able leadership of Sreemati Ponaka Kanakamma, the famous Andhra lady. She is ably aided by two enthusiastic lady under-graduates and Mrs. M. Kamalamma and O. Mahalakshamma. Lakshmibayamma, Vinkataramanamma. This is the first time that I have come across so many students, in the Andhra, who have taken to the picketing so readily and enthusiastically. Their patriotic and farseeing principle has led the way in organising the recent Swadeshi Exhibition. I heartily congratulate the students and their teachers for the lead they have given.

It is indeed fortunate that Desoddharaka Nageswara, Rao should arrive at this place to place picketing on a sound basis and come to an agreement with the merchants and I hope that very soon Nellore will stop any further imports of foreign cloths.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, May 4.

Jute shares opened quiet after the weekend and a limited turnover resulted. The tone at close was weak. In coals only a small business was reported at lower levels. Teas were dull. In the miscellaneous section Indian Iron and Steel marked further declension while others showed no material change. Securities were quiet. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities.—3-1/2 per cent. Paper 62-13 small lot, 4 per cent. Loan 1960-70 75-1 small lot, 6 per cent. Bonds 1933-36 100-7, 5 per cent. Bonds 1933 100, 5 per cent. Loan 1945-55 101-4 small lot.

Banks.—Imperial Bank Fully paid 1,055-8, Imperial Bank contributory 255.

Railways.—Ahmedpur Katwa Railway 53-8, Shahdara Delhi Smharanpur Light Railway 119-8.

Cottons.—Benares Cotton and Silk 2.

Coals.—Burrakur 13-6 small odd lots, New Beerbhoom 10, South Karanpura 2-14.

Jutes.—Albion pref. 111, Bally ordy. 176, Birla ordy. 11-15, Fort Closter ordy. 598 small lot, Hooghly pref. 15, Howrah 51-8, Kamarhatty ordy. 523-8, Lawrence pref. 111-, Northbrook pref. 111-8, Presidency 7, Indian Iron and Steel 3-8, Marshall & Co., 1-7 small lot, B. I. Corporation ordy. 0-14-0, Indian Wood Products 14-8, Crew and Company 9-10.

Teas.—Dhelakhat 26-10, Jutlibari 9 cum div. Teen Ali 14-6.—A. P.

CAWNPORE RIOT INQUIRY COMMITTEE

—:o:—

More Eyewitnesses Give Graphic Accounts Of Butchery

CAWNPORE, May 4.

The Cawnpore Riot Inquiry Committee is nearing the end of its labours and it is expected that the recording of evidence will be completed by Friday next. To-day's witnesses were almost wholly from among those of either community who, at the outbreak of the trouble, were trapped in the midst of people of the other community and had their property burnt and looted and themselves had providential escapes. One Muslim colony lost 13 members and two or three who were saved owe their lives to their presence of mind in laying themselves down with the dead and dying. Witnesses described how people having firearms were able not only to save their own lives, but also of those in their streets, but complained that the police, instead of coming to their assistance came to certain mohollas and took away rifles and other firearms when their owners most needed them, and knowledge of this fact was tursed to the utmost advantage by rioters.—A. P.

EXPLOSION AT RANDER.

'Times Of India's" Mischievous Propaganda.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Will you please give wide publicity to the correct facts and show to the world how the "Times of India" creates enmity between the Hindus and the Mahomedans. This paper tries to create trouble between the two communities. The account of the explosion at Rander published in the Dak Edition of the "Times of India" dated the 2nd instant is totally false. The true facts are:—

On the 29-4-31 a boy Balubhai Jinabhai was alone in his house. He mixed up a small quantity of sulpher, potash and charcoal and put them in a very small tin. He wanted to make fireworks Pothi that is it when ignited will shower down like a fountain. He lighted the mixture of sulpher and it exploded. The tin broke into pieces and the boy received injury on his legs. The police and the people came there at once. There was no bomb. The Hindus and Mahomedans live here in harmony and the Anglo-Indian paper as usual will not like it and as a propagandist for the separate electorates the paper has deliberately published the false acount that the Hindus plotted to blow up the Mahomedans. The false article has created a great stir and it is necessary to satisfy our Mahomedan brothers about the correct facts.—Yours, etc.,

PURBHAU CHIBBA.

Navapura, Surat,
May 3.

A STRANGE EPISODE IN BOMBAY SUBURB.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I shall thank you to allow me to draw the attention of the Government and the public to a strange episode in the suburb of Bombay. A public house-keeper of Bombay who is a foreigner, managed to get the lease of a house in the suburb of Bombay for a hotel in the name of her cook but when the name of the principal party was disclosed, the owner cancelled the lease by giving notice to the party through his Solicitors. Several applications were then made for a liquor licence in the suburb in different names and one was from the foreigner whose application was refused by the Collector. Another party has now applied for a licence but the same foreigner is still in charge of the concern. May I request the Government to find out whether this is a fact with a view to avoid any future trouble in the suburb, which may hinder its healthy development. The place is full of possibilities for future healthy development and planting of new institutions of doubtful blessing must wait the development of the place which is neither easily accessible nor populated and where there is no police, no public opinion no municipality, no lighting or any sort of authority whatsoever to look after it. You will, Sir, render a great public service by bringing to the attention of the Government and the public the necessity of preserving a spot from a blessing of doubtful character and where there is no means of forming public opinion at present and which may when developed, become one of the favourite health resorts of Bombay in the future.—Yours, etc.

ANDHERITE

May 4

POLITICAL PROSECUTIONS IN JAIPUR

Khadi Worker's Trial Sensation.

(From A Correspondent.)

JAIPUR, April 27.

All the three prosecutions of political nature going on in Jaipur have now been decided by the trying courts. Mr. Gulabchand Choudhry had been sentenced by the Sessions Judge to furnish two sureties of Rs. 200/- each for good behaviour for a year, and on his refusing, he was sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment. In Jail he remained on hunger strike for five days on account of bad food supply. The matter was referred to Mahekma Khas, who decided that no special food arrangements could be made for him. On the sixth day he was admitted to Hospital, and is now given one seer of milk only daily on medical grounds. He is not taking any other food and is reported to have lost more than 5 lbs. in weight during the last fortnight.

Mr. Kundanlal a worker of the Khadi Bhandar who was prosecuted for alleged distribution of seditious literature pleaded not guilty and attributed his prosecution to mistaken identity and grudge of the Police against Khadi Bhandar, where he was a worker. Throughout the prosecution the City Magistrate who tried him, was sympathetic towards the accused and when on the conclusion of the arguments on the 13th inst. the Magistrate remarked to counsel that he had carefully gone through the prosecution and the defence evidence and much might be said on both the sides, everybody seemed to think that Kundanlal would be aquitted, and soon after the Magistrate inquired from the defence counsel and the accused's advisors whether they could give any assurance that there would be no demonstration in any case whether the accused was acquitted or convicted, whether they were prepared to pay any fine or to furnish security for good behaviour for a year. To this a reply was given that as Kundanlal felt himself innocent, he was not prepared to pay any fine or to furnish security for good behaviour, and that it would be tried that there might not be any demonstrations in case of acquittal. Upon this the Court fixed 20th inst. for judgement. A huge crowd of people assembled in front of the court on 20th inst. and remained standing there awaiting judgement. About closing of the court time the Magistrate announced postponement of the case to 23rd inst., possibly to avoid any demonstration by the assembled public. On 23rd, a strong force of Police appeared before the Magistrate's court and no one was allowed inside. A Police motor lorry was waiting outside. Kundanlal was called and sentenced to two months simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20/- or in default a further imprisonment of one month. Mr. Kundanlal received the sentence very cheerfully and read out the following statement to the Court:—

"I am not a seditious fellow I am a law abiding citizen of this state having faith in His Highness the Maharaja Sahib. I am innocent and consider the sentence I altogether unjustifiable though gladly go to jail. I bear no ill will against those who have prosecuted me or those who have sentenced me, because they are committing wrongs on account of being placed in peculiar circumstances. I pray to Almighty that this humble sacrifice of mine may create feelings of justice amongst these State Officials and administrators of justice and arouse feelings of patriotism amongst the masses."

Before entering the Police lorry he was garlanded by his friends and public and he was taken to the Central Jail by a circutous route through Ghat Barwaja. An appeal has been filed in the Sessions Court.

Mr. Kishore Singh has been convicted and sentenced for nine months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 50/- and in default a further imprisonment of three months. The Magistrate went to the jail and delivered judgment in Mr. Kishore Singh's case. This is the first occasion in Jaipur State when the Magistrate himself went to Jail for pronouncing judgment. It seems that the State Authorities wish to avoid public demonstrations.

APPEAL REJECTED

—:o:—

With reference to th sentence passed on Mr Kundanlal a worker of the Khadi Bhandar, who was convicted sentenced under section 117 J. P. C. correspondening to Sec. 124-A, I. P. C. by the City Magistrate for two months simple imprisonment and with a fine, of Rs. 20/- applied for bail and filed an appeal in the Sessions Court. The bail application and appeal was heard by K. Pratap Singh, Sessions Judge, Jaipur.

The accused was represented by: 1. Pt. Chiranjivalal Misra, Advocate. P. L. Chirunjilal Agrawal. 3. Pt. Harishchandra Sharma 4. Pt. Raghunath Saha Sharma. 5. L. Daulatmal Bhandari. 6 Pt. Inder Dutt Paliwal. 7. Munshi Motilal Soni.

The State was represented by Messrs. Gopivallabh and Durga Shanker.

Mr. Kundanlal's counsel argued the application for bail but the Judge told counsel that as he would take the appeal very soon there was no need of considering the bail application at that stage. Pt. Chirunjivlal Misra advocate asked the court, "When this court could grant bail even in non-bailable cases on what grounds and why the bail application in this bailable and simple case should not be granted?" The lowr court had sentenced his client for two month S. I. only. He could not understand what prevented the court from granting the simple application.

On the 27th inst. Mr. Motilal Soni argued the appeal and addressed the court for forty five minutes. Mr. Soni cited many rulings in favour of his arguments and replied to the objections of that the Mafistrate's judgment was illegal and unjustifiable. He also criticised the police for arresting his client without any warrant and without the previous sanction of the Council. He also commented the judgment of the Magistrate for convicting the accused in section 117 J. P. C. instead of section 118 J. P. C. under which section the charges were framed.

On the 28th the court delivered judgment rejecting the appeal of the accused and upheld the lower court's decision.

ROAD HOG IN MADRAS

—:o:—

Knocks Down A Number Of Persons

MADRAS, May 4.

Atharan a Gurkha watchman of the Choolai Mills was knocked down by a motor-car on Saturday night and succumbed to his injuries. It is alleged that the car first knocked down a rikshaw in which a lady was seated, then ran against a bullock cart and finally knocked down the deceased who was proceeding to the mill for duty. The driver abandoning the car is alleged to have left the place immediately after the accident. He has not been traced yet.—A. P.

British Soldier In Drowning Tragedy

MADRAS, May 4.

Rifleman Starling of the Royal Ulster Rifles, stationed at Fort Saint George was the victim of a drowning fatality on Saturday evening while bathing at Southsea Beach. The body has not yet been recovered.—A. P.

SATARA DISTRICT MAHAR SERVICE LEAGUE.

A meeting was held on Sunday, at the Shinde Hall, DeLisle Road, Prof. A. B. Gajendragadkar being in the chair. Messrs. Bapurao Mahadeo Kachare and Kondiba Misal donated Rs. 100 and Rs. 5 respectively to the League. The Secretary thankfully accepted the donations and garlanded them. Prof. Gajendragadkar addressed the audience for an hour and impressed on the members the necessity of becomming fit for the struggle of life. Messrs. Rajane, Yachalekar, More, Gayawane, spoke befitting the occasion. Mr. R. S. Nekaljay, the President of the League, gave in detail the information of the forthcoming conference to be held in Satara district. Mr. Khaimoday offered a vote of thanks to the donors, Chairman and the Manager of the Shinde Hall.

A resolution of condolence on Dr. Chawan's death was moved by the President.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JULY.

New York, May 4.

Previous Closing Rate	9.64
To-day's Opening Rate	9.70
Difference	+.06
To-day's Closing Rate	9.92
Difference	+.23

Broach Expectation April/May 178
Broach Expectation J/A. 186

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET JULY

Liverpool, May 4.

Previous Closing Rate	5.26
To-day's Opening Rate	5.23
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate	5.22
Difference	—.01

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, May 4.

Silver Ready	13	2	0
Silver Forward	13	2	0
Lower	0	1	0
Lower	0	1	0

Tone of market. Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, May 4.

Vaisak	43	12	0
Jeth	43	10	0

with duty

SOHRAB BHAROOCHA GYMKHANA

—:o:—

Opened At Udvada

The opening ceremony of the Sohrab Framjee Bharoocha Gymkhana at Udvada was performed by Mr. Eruchshaw Hirji Behedin on Sunday last before a large gathering of ladies, gentlemen and children of the town, when references were made to the great qualities of head and heart of late Sohrab Bharoocha. An Address was presented to Mr. Hirji Behedin by his Udvada admirers; and a letter of thanks was read at the meeting and forwarded to Mrs. Sohrab Bharoocha for her and her mother-in-laws gift of land and building.

HEALTH VOLUNTEERS'.

The Health Volunteers' class organised by the Mahila Seva Mandav of the Social Service League, Bombay, at Parel and conducted by Capt. G. G. Limaye, M.B.B.S., B.U.Hy. was examined by Dr. H. D. Khote, M.B.B.S., L.M.D.P.H., on behalf of the Standing Committee of the National Baby and Health Week. The following students have been declared successful in order of merit:—

1. Mrs. Shakuntalabai Kulkarni. 2. Miss Rebecca Levi. 3. Miss Sona R. Kangayamkar. 4. Miss Milcah Aaron. 5. Miss Shashikala Girh. 6. Mrs. Rukhminibai Aravokar. 7. Mrs. Sulabhabai Phanse. 8. Miss Manoramabai Phale.

Airmail From Karachi To Leave On Thursday

—:o:—

SIMLA, May 4.

From the 21st instant the west-bound aeroplane of the Imperial Airways will leave Karachi each Thursday. The time table of the Indian State Air Service has been changed to maintain the connection both ways.—A. P.

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.
Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

LEGISLATION FOR INDIAN AMBULANCE

CONVENTION
Recognition Of Neutrality Of Medical Workers In War

WANTED A MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

More Resolutions At A. I. Medical Conference.

The following further resolutions were passed at the seventh session of the All-India Medical Conference held in Poona recently under the presidency of Dr. Jivraj Mehta of Bombay:—

This Conference reiterates its protest against the reservation of appointment of I. M. S Officers, in the Medical Research Department.

This Conference condemns the action of the Chairman of the Conference held in Simla in July last, to consider the location of the Central Medical Research Institute and the recruitment to the Medical Research Department, etc., in not allowing the consideration by the Conference of the question of the reservation of posts for I. M. S. Officers in the Medical Research Department.

CENTRAL MEDICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

This Conference is emphatically of opinion that the Central Medical Research Institute, on the lines advocated by the Fletcher Committee, should be established at a University Centre as soon as possible.

This Conference recommends Government to give immediate effect to the rt-constitution of the Governing Body of the Indian Research Fund Association as recommend by the Conference held in Simla, on July 21st and 22nd 1930.

"SALARIES EXORBITANT."

This Conference is of opinion that the salaries paid to the Departmental Heads of Research Institutes in India are exorbitant and that a thorough revision of the salaries of the Departmental Heads of these Institutions is imperative. And this Conference is further of opinion that the present system of recruitment for the Medical Research Department is unsatisfactory and very expensive for the country.

20 RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIPS.

This Conference urges the Governing Body of the Indian Research Fund Association to give effect to the Resolution of the Simla Conference of 21st July 1930 recommending the Institution of 20 Research Scholarships of the value of Rs. 100/- per mensem, for award to the various medical Institutions in India which are prepared to train young Medical men with aptitude for research.

RESERVATION OF POSTS FOR I. M. S.

This Conference protests against the reservation of three out of six posts of Professorships for I. M. S. officers at the Public Health Institute, Calcutta, and against the raising of the salaries of these officers to Rs. 3,000/- per month.

INDIAN REPRESENTATIVE.

Whereas the Government of India are about to appoint Committees of enquiry into the question of Indianisation of the army and retrenchment of expenditure, and whereas the Medical Administration in the Civil and Military Departments will form an important part of these inquiries, this Conference urges the appointment of a representative of the Indian Medical Association on each of these Committees.

This Conference strongly disapproves of the arrangements proposed at the Round Table Conference for recruiting European Doctors in the Civil Medical Services for the purpose of rendering Medical aid to Europeans in this country.

PROVINCIAL MEDICAL SERVICE.

This Conference condemns the action of Government in reserving certain specific posts in the Indian Medical Service Cadre for European Officers only of the Service and strongly urges that the 90 posts contemplated to be released, under the Government of India Communique of 1928, by the Indian Medical Service, and to be handed over to the Provincial Medical Service whenever a temporary or permanent vacancy takes place, should be filled by Provincial Medical Service men only.

THIS POLICY SHOULD CEASE.

This Conference condemns the policy of Government in continuing to nominate Officers in the Indian Medical Service, in spite of the repeated protests of the Medical Profession as well as of the public, and urges that all nominations in that service should henceforth cease; and further that the selection into the service should be by an annual competitive Examination to be held in India, and open to all Medical Practitioners registered in India.

This Conference is strongly of opinion that the transfer of Officers of the Indian Medical Service to the civil side should henceforth be stopped and that this service should remain a purely Military Medical Service; this Conference further declares that the members of the Independent Medical Profession are prepared to offer themselves for Military Service in any war that may be raged in the defence of their country; and that they should thus serve as a reserve supply for recruitment in any defensive Military necessity

This Conference recommends that the Army Department and the Government of India should inquire into the service conditions as also the terms of retirement of the temporary Officers in the Indian Medical Service; and that these Officers should be given a gratuity commensurate with the length of service they may have put in as temporary Officers.

BOMBAY GOVT. ATTITUDE CONDEMNED.

This Conference condemns the attitude of the Bombay Government in creating a new grade of Civil Medical Service, class I of the Bombay Medical Service, on high salaries with all the privileges of Private Practice, as all these posts could be filled in by Honorary Medical Officers as in all countries in Europe and America This Conference is further of opinion that, if any time such appointments are considered necessary, the Officers so recruited should be appointed on a contract basis not exceeding a period of three years.

HONORARY POSTS.

This Conference is of opinion that the system of appointing Honorary Medicay Officers to Hospitals and dispensaries already existing in different parts of the country, should be extended on a large scale with an ultimate view of stopping recruitment in the Civil Medical Services; and requests the Central Council of the Indian Medical Association to submit a memorandum to Government in this connection.

LEGISLATION FOR INDIAN AMBULANCE CONVENTION.

This Conference recommends the formation of a Scheme to promote legislation for the Indian Ambulance Convention on the lines of the Geneva Red Cross Convention, for the purpose of statutory recognization, by the Civil and Military authorities in India, of the neutrality of the injured, the wounded and the sick; and of the ambulances, hospitals and medicalm materials; of the medical and nursing staff, and the personnel of the hospitals, ambulances and allied corps; during the ordinary times of peace as well as during civil commotions, riots and war.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

This Conference is of opinion that the time has now arrived for the constitution of the Ministry of Health in every Province with a view to pursuing an energetic policy of sanitation and medical relief in the country.

A. I. PURE DRUGS ACT.

This Conference is strongly of opinion:—

(a) That it is essential to enact an All-India Pure Drugs Act at an early date, to prevent the import, manufacture and sale of adulterated, deleterious, worthless, mis-branded or dangerous drugs and appliances; as also false advertisement of drugs, appliances, etc., for medical use;

(b) That the machinery for enforcing the provisions of the Act should also be provided at an early date;

(c) That a provision should be made in the Act for the training, registration, and licensing of compounders, pharmacists, chemists, druggists, etc., and

(d) That Central and Provincial laboratories for the testing of drugs, sera, therapeutic substances, etc., be established in centres like Bombay and Calcutta.

OF INDIAN MANUFACTURE.

In order to render India self-sufficient in respect of all the modern requisites for the practice of the medical profession and to promote medical industry, this Conference urges on all Medical practitioners in India to encourage the use of drugs, sera, vaccines, surgical dressings, surgical instruments and other appliances of Indian Manufacture.

To attain this end, schools and Colleges of Pharmacy and technical schools for the training in the technique of the manufacture of surgical, electrical, and mechanical instruments and appliances, etc., should be establish in India as early as possible by public spirited citizens to whom this Conference makes a special appeal for their early establishment.

PROTECTION.

This Conference requests Government to consider the advisability of protecting the infant drug industry in this country, particularly against the dumping of drugs chemicals, etc., at low prices and even below cost price by huge foreign combines.

This Conference urges on Government the necessity of encouraging the development of drug farming in India.

This Conference is of opinion that it is high time that a Committee be appointed to compile the Indian Pharmacopeia.

MALARIA AND QUININE.

In view of the great prevalence of Malaria in this Country, this Conference strongly urges upon the Government of India the necessity of having the devolution rules, which have prevented for several years the release to provincial Governments the huge stocks of Quinine lying idle with them, so altered as to enable the sale of quinine in the country in the interests of the health of the people.

This Conference recommends to the Provincial Governments, Municipalities and other local bodies the immediate necessity of introducing medical inspection of school children within their respective jurisdiction.

INDIAN NURSES AND PRACTITIONERS.

This Conference urges on Government the necessity of giving greater facility for the training of Indian women as Nurses in the State Hospitals and also urges the educated Indian women to take up the profession of Nursing in larger numbers.

This Conference is of opinion that in order to secure proper medical aid in rural areas suitable subsidies for fixed periods not exceeding five years, be granted by the Government, and District and Local Boards, to Medical Practitioners to encourage them to settle in practice in these areas.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.

This Conference recommends Government to appoint a Committee to investigate and formulate a scheme of National Health Insurance.

This Conference is of opinion that as many mineral and thermal springs exist in various parts of India, the Government of India should appoint a Committee to investigate and suggest how they can be utilised and developed to greater advantage.

DURING C. D. MOVEMENT.

This Conference offers its heartfelt congratulations to the large number of medical men and women, to the medical students and to the Indian Nurses all over the country, who have most ungrudgingly given every assistance in organising ambulance corps and hospitals where the wounded have been looked after with the greatest care and devotion during the last Civil Disobedience Movement.

PEOPLE'S FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS.

Congress Invites Opinions On Them.

Mr. Sri Prakasa, Convenor of the Fundamental Rights and Economic Programme Committee of the Indian National Congress writes:—

A resolution was passed by the Indian National Congress at Karachi regarding fundamental rights and the economic programme under the future Swaraj constitution of the land. The Congress Working Committee has appointed a committee to collect opinions and to suggest any changes that may be deemed necessary.

A number of amendments were received by me from the members of the All-India Congress Committee who were present at Karachi. Some of these amendments were incorporated in the resolution as it was finally passed. Others I have in my file I shall be glad to have the opinions of those interested in the subject as to the final shape that this resolution should take.

The importance of the subject can hardly be exaggerated. It is high time that people knew exactly what Swaraj, when it comes would mean to them. There are so many doubts and suspicions abroad that it would be best to set them at rest by an authoritative pronouncement of what is meant by Swaraj.

My intention is to tabulate all the views that I receive and put them before the meeting of my Committee, which will be held sometime between May 15 and May 20. I have to submit my report to the Working Committee by the end of May. I shall therefore be glad if I can have the views of those who are willing to submit them, by May 5.

The following is the text of the resolution passed by the Congress.

This Congress is of opinion that to enable the masses to appreciate what "Swaraj", as conceived by the Congress, will mean to them, it is desirable to state the position of the Congress in a manner easily understood by them. In order to end the exploitation of the masses, political freedom must include real economic freedom of the starving millions. The Congress therefore, declares that any constitution which may be agreed to on its behalf should provide, or enable the Swaraj Government to provide, for the following:

1. Fundamental rights of the people, including:

(a) freedom of association and combination;

(b) freedom of speech and of the press;

(c) freedom of conscience and the free profession and practice of religion, subject to public order and morality;

(d) protection of the culture, language and scripts of the minorities;

(e) equal rights and obligations of all citizens, without any bar on account of sex;

(f) no disability to attach to any citizen by reason of his or her religion, caste or creed or sex in regard to public employment, office of power or honour, and in the exercise of any trade or calling;

(g) equal rights to all citizens in regard to public roads, wells, schools and other places of public resort;

(h) right to keep and bear arms in accordance with regulations and reservations made in that behalf;

(i) no person shall be deprived of his liberty nor shall his dwelling or property be entered, sequestered or confiscated, save in accordance with law.

2. Religious neutrality on the part of the state.

3. Adult suffrage.

4. Free primary education.

5. A living wage for industrial workers, limited hours of labour, healthy conditions of work, protection against the economic consequences of old age, sickness and unemployment.

6. Labour to be freed from serfdom or conditions bordering on serfdom.

7. Protection of woman workers, and specially adequate provisions for leave during maternity period.

8. Prohibition against employment of children of school going age in factories.

9. Right of labour to form unions to protect their interests with suitable machinery for settlement of disputes by arbitration.

10. Substantial reduction in agricultural rent or revenue paid by the peasantry, and in case of uneconomic holdings exemption from rent for such period as may be necessary, relief being to small zamindars wherever necessary by reason of such reduction.

11. Imposition of a progressive income tax on agricultural incomes above a fixed minimum.

12. A graduated inheritance-tax.

13. Military expenditure to be reduced by at least one half of the present scale.

14. Expenditure and salaries in civil departments to be largely reduced. No servant of the state, other than specially employed experts and the like, to be paid above a certain fixed figure which should not ordinarily exceed Rs. 500 per month.

15. Protection of indigenous cloth by exclusion of foreign cloth and foreign yarn from the country.

16. Total prohibition of intoxicating drinks and drugs.

17. No duty on salt manufactured in India.

18. Control over exchange and currency policy so as to help Indian industries and bring relief to the masses.

19. Control by the state of key industries and ownership of mineral resources.

20. Control of usury—direct or indirect.

It shall be open to the A. I. C. C. to revise, amend or add to the foregoing so far as such revision, amendment or addition is not inconsistent with the policy and principles thereof.

FINANCIAL SAFEGUARDS OF R. T. C. SCHEME.

(Continued from page 6)

serve of the Indian Federal Finance Minister and his Federal Legislature. But the Britisher is nothing if he is not thorough. To leave no possible room for doubt in the matter, the R.T.C. proposes to invest the Viceroy with extraordinary powers to impose, by his Executive fiat, emergency taxes for any contingency (e.g., a war at the Frontier). Taxes by an edict from above! Did not Burke tell his countrymen long ago, "Tyranny is a poor provider. It knows neither how to accumulate, nor how to extract?" (Burke's Speech on American Taxation). And is India's Satyagraha of no account among the moral forces of the world?

(To Be Continued.)

THE NATIONAL FLAG.

A Questionnaire

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaya, convener, Flag Committee, appointed by the Congress Working Committee, has circulated the following among the public.

The following resolution regarding the National Flag, was passed by the Working Committee at their meeting held on the 2nd April:—

"Whereas the National Flag now in vogue has gained in popularity by usage and convention and whereas objection has been taken to the three colours in the Flag on the ground that they are conceived on a communal basis, the Working Committee hereby appoints the following as a Committee for the purpose of examining the objections and recommending a Flag for the acceptance of the Congress. The Committee shall have the authority to take such evidence as it may consider necessary and to send its report and recommendations to the Working Committee on or before the 31st July 1931."

May I request you to answer the following questions in particular and send up your suggestions in the matter?

1. Is there any feeling amongst any group of people or community in your province in regard to the design of the National Flag, which in your opinion should be taken into consideration by this Committee?

2. Have you any specific suggestions for making the Flag more popular?

3. Is there any defect or draw-back in the design now in vogue which you consider, demands attention?

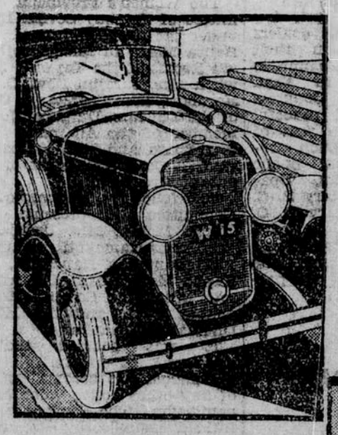
Let me submit that in sending up your suggestions, you will be greatly adding to their weight if you take the trouble of accompanying them with a Flag (preferably in cloth) so as to illustrate your ideas.

Further I would suggest that these replies might be sent up by the P. C. C. and the public by the end of May. If the Committee consider it necessary they will invite you, to tender oral evidence later.

Sir Reginald Spence, Kt.

Leader of the European community in Bombay enthusiastically praises

The New Chevrolet Six



Illustrations show the new Chevrolet Town Car used by Sir Reginald Spence

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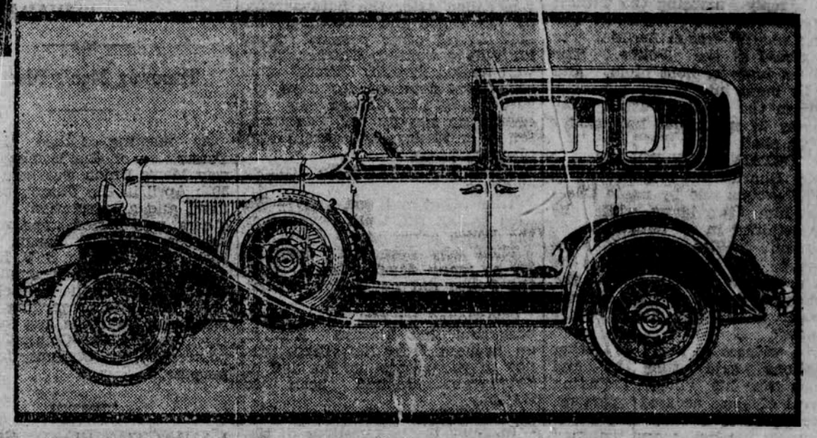
says Sir Reginald Spence, Kt.
Member, Bombay Legislative Council



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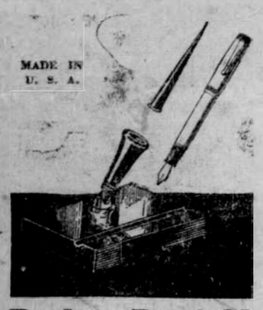

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Professor V.K.R.V. Rao, M.A., of the Wilson College, Bombay, delivered the third and last of the Madon Memorial Lectures in the University Convocation Hall, on Friday (1-5-31), the Hon'ble Sir Phiroze C. Sethna, Kt., O.B.E., presiding.

The lecturer began by discussing the causes of the fall of Rs. 14.42 lakhs in the revised estimates for the year 1930-31 as compared with its budget estimates. He pointed out that this fall was mainly due to the world fall in prices which had reduced the revenue from Customs, while a part was due to the Currency policy of Government. The Civil Disobedience Movement had undoubtedly played its part in producing the deficit; but it was certainly not the main cause. Attention, therefore, had to be paid to the likely trend in world price conditions when making the budget estimates for the current year. The Finance Member had taken as his basis for making the budget estimates of the current year the figures of the revised estimates for the last year. This was not the correct procedure, because economic conditions both internal and external, were abnormal during the year 1930-31. As a result of the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement, internal conditions could now reasonably be expected to be normal, while as regards external conditions, the opinion had been expressed by international experts that the world depression had reached its limit and that a gradual recovery could be anticipated during the current year. It was, therefore, not necessary to expect a fall of Rs. 8 crores in the Customs revenue as compared with the budget estimates of last years. As regards the two other heads of expected fall, not much can be said against the calculations regarding Income-tax; but the anticipated reduction of Rs. 2,27 lakhs under "Currency and Mint" is the result of a Currency policy which has already had disastrous effects on the economic life of the country, and which need not expect to be continued during the current year, more especially in view of the expected recovery in world prices. The conclusion thus seems inevitable that the Finance Member has been unduly pessimistic in estimating the revenue receipts for the current year, and that this pessimism has led him to anticipate a deficit larger than justified by the present indications of future economic conditions. If this is admitted, it also follows that the additional taxation imposed during the current year is not justified by the financial needs of the budget, even ignoring for a moment possibilities of balancing it by retrenchment in public expenditure. In this connection, it may not be out of place to contrast the attitude taken up by the Indian Finance Member with that adopted by the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, who has presented a budget with an uncovered deficit, employing temporary expedients in view of trade recovery prospects.

When considering the new taxation, four questions have to be answered:

(1) Is there reasonable certainty that there will be a deficit?

(2) Is the deficit a sign of permanent financial weakness which necessitates an increase in revenue resources?

(3) Have all possibilities of reduction in public expenditure been exhausted in an attempt to balance the budget?

(4) Is the additional taxation expedient; and does it preserve justice in the incidence of the tax-burdens?

It has already been pointed out that economic conditions do not indicate a deficit of the dimensions outlined by the Finance Member. Further, the deficit, if any, is the result of purely abnormal conditions and cannot be treated as a sign of permanent weakness in the Indian financial system, more especially in view of the fact that there had been a general equilibrium in the budget during the seven years preceding April 1930.

Even if there is a deficit of a permanent character which we do not believe to be true, all possibilities of retrenchment have first to be exhausted before additional taxation is sought to be imposed. The reduction which the Finance Member proposed in his budget speech amounted to Rs. 273 lakhs, of which Rs. 175 lakhs were to be effected in Military expenditure. A part of this is the result of postponement of expenditure, while as regards the proposed reduction in Military expenditure, we are told that "this is an exceptional cut made in exceptional circumstances to meet the present emergency." And the Finance Member offered to appoint a Retrenchment Committee, for the benefit and possible guidance of which a Special Officer had been working for a year preceding the announcement of this offer and had produced a report. Said he, "The primary task of the Retrenchment Committee will be to investigate possibilities of retrenchment in the "civil expenditure" of Government "as examined in this Report" (quoted ours). How inconsequential this offer really was can be readily perceived from the fact that:

(1) it excludes Military expenditure,

(2) the reduction which the Finance Member was prepared to accept in Civil expenditure was only Rs. 97 lakhs which was presumably based on the report of the Special Officer, which was to guide the proposed Committee.

One cannot help feeling the suspicion that the offer of this Committee was a Greek gift, being an adroit move to get the Assembly to endorse Mr. Juke's report, and admit that there was but little scope for retrenchment. To their lasting credit, the Assembly saw through the game and declined this generous offer. We may, therefore, confidently assert that possibilities of serious retrenchment had hardly been explored by the Government of India in spite of their proposal to impose additional taxation.

In considering the possibilities of retrenchment in Central expenditure, a comparison of certain important items of expenditure in 1913-14 with those proposed this year reveal interesting conclusions:—

	1913-14 (Budget estimates)	1931-32 (Figures in lakhs of rupees).	Rise.	Percentage of rise.
Net Military expenditure	29,85	53,40	23,55	79
Interest on Debt, (excluding productive debt and sinking fund)	1,94	9,95	8,05	405
Net expenditure on Civil Administration	4,82	12,13	7,81	152
Total expenditure charged to Revenue	69,69	1,35,57	65,88	94

Public expenditure, then, has increased by 94 per cent. during the last 17 years; and the general price level to-day is practically the same as in 1913. The increase in expenditure, then, has been a real increase. As against this, we are naturally entitled to ask as to what the return has been to the people. The people are paying to the Government of India to-day nearly twice the amount they were paying in 1913; what additional benefit have they obtained in return. The answer to this is a sorry negative. The only increase in Central beneficent expendture has been to the extent of Rs. 206 lakhs out of a total increase of Rs. 65,88 lakhs. In other words, hardly three per cent. of the increase in Central public expenditure which has taken place since 1913 has been in the direction of improving the nation-building departments. For the rest, the increase has been on the essential departments of Government, viz., the Army and Civil Administration. In other words, "the Government of India renders to the people of this country to-day practically the same services which it rendered in 1913; but it costs nearly twice as much as it cost in 1913". There is something essentially wrong in such a financial position; the fiscal system is diseased and the only way to cure it is to effect a drastic reduction in public expenditure and try to bring it as near as possible to the pre-war level, and devote the surplus to beneficent activities.

The practical possibilities of such a reduction become more obvious when it is remembered that the increase in expenditure is due, to a considerable extent, to the large increases in pay and allowances which were granted by Government to both its Military and Civil servants in the years immediately following the close of the War. Unlike the British Government, the Indian Government had made no stipulation that the continuance of the increase in pay was conditional on the continuance of the rise in the price level. And the increases that were effected were mainly in the basic salaries, while other allowances were also increased to a large extent. This is clearly seen from the following figures:—

Description.	Numbers. 1913-14	1922-23	Pay Allowance (In lakhs of Rs.)	Increase.	Total
Military services	306,037	315,517	11,54	230	13,54
Civil service—					
Permanent	156 939	191,619	5,71	83	5,54
Temporary	11,960	13,627	40	6	46
Total Civil and Military services	474 936	520,762	17,65	239	20,54

These increase in pay were granted at a time and in view of the fact tuat the price level was nearly double the pre-war level. The price level to-day is almost the same as the pre-war level. Tue obvious thing for Government to do is to effect a corresponding reduction in salaries and allowances.

In addition to this elementary possibility of retrenchment, there are certain considerations of policy which make a large reduction in expenditure possible. These considerations the Finance Member dismissed as committed to Committees of the Round Table Conference; he only forgot that this only made it all the more necessary that no permanent additional taxation should be imposed till those considerations were settled. We may point out at this stage, apart from the question of adjustment of salaries and allowances to the lower price level, that there is large room for retrenchment.

First of all, Military expenditure can be reduced by a reduction in the strength of the Army which can be easily effected as it is too large to-day for purely Indian purposes. It has an Imperial objective behind it, as pointed out by the Esher Committee. It is also partly maintained for purposes of internal security which service is rendered in other countries by Civil Police. It is further kept permanently at a war level, on account of the absence of sufficiently large European reserves and the forward Frontier policy. Indianisation will thus not only reduce expenditure on pay and allowances but will also reduce the strength of the Army by enabling it to be kept on a peace basis, while the adoption of a peaceful policy on the Frontier will lead to a further reduction in the strength of the Army.

A reduction of the British element will also lead to a corresponding reduction in the miscellaneous charges due to the European personnel such as Hill Sanitariums, while by settlement with the War Office, it is possible to reduce the capitation and other sterling charges of the Indian Army.

As regards Civil expenditure, even the pre-war scale cannot be considered low enough to suit the economic circumstances of this country. Therefore there must be a drastic revision in scales of pay. Then again, there are too many high officials to-day, some of whose posts can be abolished consistently with efficiency. Finally the recruitment of European lays an additional burden on the Indian Exchequer in the shape of overseas allowances, free passage, etc. There is also large room for reduction in the work-expenses of Railways in India. This can be seen from the fact that the net yield of Indian Railways is only 5.1 per cent whereas the Retrenchment Committee laid down the minimum possible yield ought to be 5-1|2 per cent. We may, therefore, conclude that there is immense scope for reduction in public expenditure, and that the retrenchment which can be effected is sufficient to meet the anticipated net deficit of Rs. 14.51 lakhs, even assuming that this anticipation is well-grounded on facts.

Finally we may point out that additional taxation is most inexpedient to-day not only because of business depression, but also because after 1920 more than Rs. 40 crores of additional taxation have already been imposed, which figure would be increased to Rs. 55 crores by this year's proposals. Further, even the taxation which has been imposed this year is of a character that does not rectify the prevailing injustice in the tax system. Thus, while large additions have been made to the Customs duty and the Income-tax, the Zamindar and the rich land-owner still continue to escape corresponding taxation; and this in spite of the recommendation of the Financial Assessor to the Simon Commission that the Income-tax be extended to agricultural incomes.

The conclusions which have been arrived at during the course of this lecture are set out below:—

(1) The budget estimates for the current year are unduly pessimistic and the deficit need not have been put at such a large figure.

(2) The deficit is a result of abnormal conditions and does not necessitate additional taxation.

(3) The Government of India have not explored all the avenues for retrenchment. It is quite possible to cover the whole of the estimated deficit by a drastic and well-planned reduction in public expenditure.

(4) Even the taxation which has been imposed lays a burden on those who are already burdened with taxation and leaves the Zamindars untaxed.

(5) The taxation imposed during the current year is therefore unnecessary and therefore undesirable.

Muslim University

ENCOURAGEMENT TO ALUMNI.

Mr. Shaukat Ali's Opposition.

ALIGARH, April 28.

A meeting of the court of the Muslim University was held on April 26 with the Nawab of Bhopal in the chair. There was a large attendence of members.

The Vice-Chancellor made the important announcement that the abolition of the Muslim intermediate college as decided upon by the court last year would entail no hardship on the present staff of the college and unhless there might be special reasons for dispensing with the services of any member, nobody would be removed. The announcement has given great relief to the present staff. It may be recalled here that the Vice-Chancellor dispensed with the services of about 15 members of the university staff last year.

An important motion moved in the court was that of Dr. Wali Muhammed, a Dean of the Lucknow University urging that Muslim young men should be encouraged and the alumni of the Muslim University should be given full facilities to carry on research work and improve their knowledge.

Khan Bahadur Sheikh, Abdullah supported him and said that it was strange that the Muslim University had not been encouraging its alumni but trying to patronise foreign professors in the university.

NO NECESSITY!

Maulana Shaukat Ali vehemently opposed the resolution and said that there was no necessity for making any hard and fast rule for the employment and encouragement of the alumni of the Muslim University. The Vice-Chancellor might employ professors from all foreign universities even if he got one from Timbuctoo.

He was the only member who opposed the resolution and a large number of members supported it.

Some of members were indignant at the strange attitude of Maulana Shaukat Ali.

As the Vice-Chancellor gave assurance that he entirely sympathised with the spirit of the resolution and that he would do his best to encourage the "alumni" of the Muslim University, the motion was withdrawn.

Another motion of Dr. Wali Mohammad that the executive council of the University be organised according to the recommendations of the Rahimtullah Committee Report was also moved and withdrawn on an assurance from the Vice-Chancellor that he would carry out the recommendations as early as possible.

THE LUCKNOW CONFERENCE.

NATIONALIST HINDUS' APPRECIATION.

There has always been a large body of Muslims which has placed the interests of the country above everything else. That body has so far not asserted itself with the result that the field was left clear for the communalist firebrands. At such a critical juncture in the history of our affairs, the heart of every Indian patriot will rejoice to find that the Nationalist Muslims have organised themselves and are determined to consign the communal leaders to their proper place. Let it be made clear here that it is not the desire of any patriotic Hindu leader to divide the Muslim community into two. A Nationalist Hindu has never failed to condemn the extreme communalists in the Hindu community. He has never joined the Hindu Mahasabha and has made no secret of his conviction that the Muslim minority must be conciliated even if it meant great sacrifice on his part. The only thing that he is concerned with is that the Hindu-Muslim settlement, while protecting the legitimate interests of the Muslims, should not stifle the growth of nationality and democracy. It is because he and the Nationalist Muslim have realised the great harm that the communal electorates have done to both of them and to the progress of the nation that they are anxious to replace them by joint electorates. After all, it is only the moderate elements of both communities that can arrive at an agreement. The extremists in both camps do the country no service. It is only in this spirit that we welcome the All-India Nationalist Muslim Conference at Lucknow.—"Hitvada."

3 Arts Circle

Miss Hilla Vakeel writes:—

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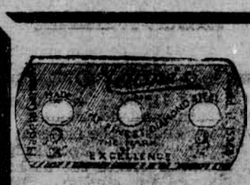

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MARCH CONTENTS.

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A PLEA FOR CO-OPERATION By Begum Shah Nawaz.
THE PEACE PACT AND AFTER By Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, K.C.I.E.
INDIA AND THE FEDERAL IDEA By Mr. K. M. Panikkar, M.A., (Oxon.).
THE TRUCE AND ITS LESSONS By Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya.
THE FINANCE OF OUR FOREIGN TRADE By Mr. N. Sankara Aiyer, M.A., C.A.I.B.
MEMORIES OF MOTILAL By Dr. Abdulla Suhrawardy, M.L.A.
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WHAT IS EDUCATION? By Mr. Thomas Jesse Jones.
IRWIN-GANDHI AGREEMENT.
WORLD EVENTS By Prof. A. J. Saunders, M.A., Ph.D.
LIFE: A Poem By Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

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(The April Number will contain a detailed account of the Karachi Congress).

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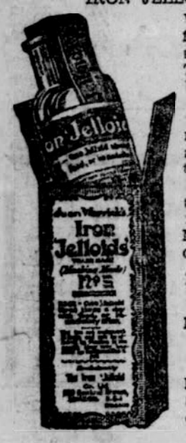

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No Monkeying With India's Freedom.

—:o:—

DR. MAHMUD EXPLAINS THE ATTITUDE OF MUSLIM INTELLIGENTSIA. .....

Dr. Syed Mahmud, Secretary of the Congress, writes:

The All-India Nationalist Muslim Conference representing a large number of Mussalmans in the country, met at Lucknow and declared its solidarity with their sister communities in the struggle for India's freedom, and its firm determination to stand shoulder to shoulder with their fellow countrymen and countrywomen in the fight for swaraj.

The Conference repudiated and denies the suggestions, wheresoever by whomsoever made, that the Mussalmans of India stand apart from the national struggle and wish to obstruct and bargain for privileges before they can agree to cooperating with the Hindus, and other communities in this struggle. Such suggestions are, in the opinion of the Conference humiliating and insulting to the Mussalmans, and are a complete travesty of the facts.

MOSLEM SACRIFICES.

The events of the past year have shown that Muslims from the far North-West Frontier to the distant south have joined the campaign for freedom and contributed in their thousands to the national roll of honour. While carpet knights and armchair critics sat at home and shouted for Muslim rights and misled the world about the nationalism of the Muslims, hundreds of our brave co-religionists faced death and met it and thousands endured the hardships of prison and of the brutal lathi charges in India's cause. They did not care to bargain and they had little time for empty talk. But when the call came they responded to it, believing that the truest service they could render to their community was to make it a participant in the heat and burden of the fray, in the sacrifices and dangers of the fight, so that ultimately it might be a full sharer in the triumph to come. Only by sacrifice for a noble ideal does a community strengthen itself, only by sacrifice do rights and privileges accrue, and only by sacrifice in a joint enterprise is a common nationality built up.

MUTUAL CO-OPERATION.

The Mussalmans of India belong to the great brotherhood of Islam, wide flung over the globe. With their co-religionists elsewhere they have the strong and enduring bond of faith and a common tradition. But they claim that India is their motherland as much as that of others, and to it they owe their loving service. Their future is inextricably bound up with the future of India, and with her rise or fall, they rise and fall. Politically, economically and socially, no community in India can stand apart from the others. Only in mutual co-operation for the common good can progress be made by Muslims and Hindus and others.

And the first and essential condition of progress is the political freedom of India. The Nationalist Muslim Conference, therefore pledged itself to fight for India's freedom till full swaraj is obtained.

Realising that the only way for the betterment of the Muslims is swaraj in India, the Conference advised all Muslims to take part in the national struggle regardless of facts and settlements about Muslim claims. The Muslims want freedom and they shall have it. They are not out to bargain or to threaten. They know well that the safety of a community, as of a nation, does not depend on such paper pacts and safeguards, but on its internal strength and on the good will of its neighbours. By participation and sacrifice in the common struggle they will build up their own strength and will gain the good will of their fellow countrymen.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS.

The Mussalmans welcome the resolution of the Karachi Congress on fundamental rights and economic changes as a guarantee that the Congress stands for the full religious, cultural and linguistic freedom of minorities, and for a change in the social structure and in the incidence of taxation, which would result in raising and bettering the poverty-stricken masses of India, of whom Muslims form so large a part.

The Muslims specially welcome the declaration that there must be adult suffrage, thus ensuring that political power will gradually go to the masses. They further welcome the decision of the Congress to control various forms of usury, which has been the cause of the breaking up and ruin of so many Muslim homes.

SELF-RELIANCE.

The declaration of fundamental rights ensures the protection of the principal rights of a minority and the Muslims would welcome, I am sure, that a future constitution should not be based on any communal consideration. We are convinced that communalism is neither good for the nation nor for the minority which is often weakned by special treatment. The Muslims must stand on their own feet self-confident and conscious of their neighbours. If this strength and goodwill are lacking special protective provisions can be of little avail.

Power to-day rests on our economic basis and not so much on political representation in the legislatures. The Muslims will gain strength and prestige to the extent that the poverty of their masses is removed. The new economic programme of the Congress is an assurance that the burdens on the poor will be lessened and their standards will rise, and my community will therefore welcome it as a guarantee of Muslim progress.

SO-CALLED DEMANDS.

Various so-called demands have been made from time to time on behalf of Muslims and discussion about them have created suspicion and friction. Such demands should have no bearing on the struggle for freedom, which must go on regardless of other factors. But I recognise that an amicable settlement of outstanding matters would result in improving the relationsof the various communities of India and is thus very welcome. Such a settlement must however not be of a kind which will hinder the progress of the nation or of any community towards the common ideal. The nationalist Conference therefore declared on what basis a settlement should be made.

JOINT ELECTORATES.

The Conference stands strongly and unreservedly for a system of joint electorate and is wholly opposed to separate electorates. It does so not only because joint electorates help in the development of a common political life and nationality, but also because separate electorates must necessarily prove injurious to a minority, Separate electorates introduces watertight compartments in a nation and prevent a member of one community from seeking the suffrages and goodwill of the other communities. Where mutual goodwill is absent the minority is bound to suffer at the hands of the majority. The Conference, therefore, was of the opinion that no solution of this problem will be a solution at all if it is based on a system of separate electorates. This will merely aggravate the evil.

The Conference was further strongly in favour of adult suffrage in order to give every community the political form which its numerical strength warrants and specially to vest the power in the masses. Adult suffrage having made a principal plank in the Congress programme the Conference trusted that no constitution will be accepted unless it provides for adult suffrage.

PUNJAB AND BENGAL.

Adult sufferage will also solve the problem of provinces like Bengal and the Punjab where Muslims are in a majority. These majorities will then have full play and will gain the power which their numbers warrant. Protection of these majorities as majorities is undesirable both from the larger national point of view and from the Muslim point of view. Such protection or reservation will result in the Muslims of these provinces becoming unprogressive and will make them lag behind other communities.

Protection of minorities by reservation of seats is also not in strict conformity with a non-communal solution. But in view of all the circumstances the Nationalist Conference was willing to recommend this on the basis of population.

The Conference was not in favour of weightage being give to a minority as a few extra seats in a legislature do not increase the strength of the minority in any way. It only introduces an undesirable communal principle which may have far reaching consequences. Only in the case of the Central Legislature would the Conference be prepared to agree to a slight weightage in addition to reservation. We recommend this breach of a right principle with reluctance but in the hope that this may result in removing the fears and suspicions of some. Such reservation plus weightage in the centre might be fixed at one-third of this number in the legislatures.

N. W. F. PROVINCE.

In regard to the North Western Frontier Province and Sind there is little room for dispute or argument. The brave men and women of the Frontier Province have already won by their sacrifices in the national struggle their right to freedom and a parity with the other provinces. The Congress has repeatedly recognised this and no further question arises in regard to it. Sind also offers no great difficulty and we are clearly of opinion that it should be treated as a separate province.

Suggestions have been made that statutory provisions should be made for the inclusion of Muslims in cabinets A convention to this effect would certainly be desirable and should be encouraged as has been done in some corporations and municipalities. But it would not be desirable to press for statutory provisions which must necessarily be against the principles of democracy and would also result in ultimately weakening Muslims.

The Conference has made certain suggestions which in its opinion should be made the basis of a settlement with other communities. The Conference however, wished to make it clear that no suggestion is made as the price of support in the struggle for freedom. The Nationalist Muslims would consider it an insult if a price was to be put on their patriotism and love of freedom. Whatever happens we stand for the freedom of the people of India and we propose to fight for this till success comes.

AN EGYPTIAN ELECTION RAID.

Politicians Held Up In Railway Station.

A "cat and mouse" game reminiscnt of that played by Gandhi's volunteers and the Indian police was played at Dani Suef in Mail Week. The first train, conveying about sixty members of the Wafd (Nationalist party) and Liberals, including the former Prime Ministers Nahas Pasha and Mohammed Pasha Mahmoud, arrived at Beni Suef at 10-30 in the morning. In defiance of the Government's ban the politicians intended to launch their provincial campaign against Sidky Pasha. The party found the station completely surrounded by police.

The commander of the police force told the politicians that he had been instructed to prevent them coming into contact with the people, to which the politicians replied that they would remain at the station.

The commander said he would send for chairs for them and do his best to make them comfortable, but pointed out that a special train was in readiness to take them back to Cairo if they so desired. All replied. "No, we shall remain here."

A newspaper correspondent asked permission to leave the station, but this was refused, and he was told that all those accompanying the politicians must remain with them. The commander of the police declared that it was impossible to make exceptions for anyone, as the police cordon round the station must remain intact.

A train bound for Cairo came into the station at 12-30, and the police commander said: "Here's a train by which you can all return to Cairo," but the party again exclaimed in unison: "No, we are remaining here." As the hour for luncheon approached, the Governor of the Province sent stacks of sandwiches to the station buffet, so that the politicians might appease their hunger, but they were required to pay for the sandwiches in the normal way.

Meanwhile back in Cairo the Prime Minister, Sidky Pasha, surrounded by all the members of his Cabinet, told Reuter's correspondent that all was quiet at Beni Suef and that Cairo itself was entirely tranquil.

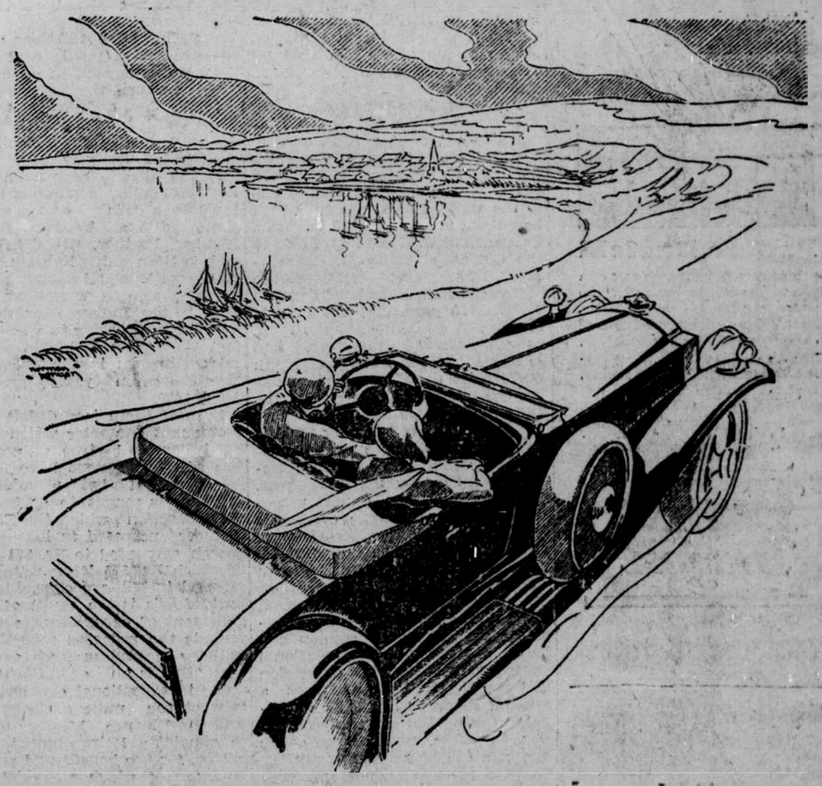
For several hours (Reuter says) the two forces had faced each other on the platform, the officials now and then trying to persuade the raiders to move off, and the latter boldly challenging them to use force. They would not move, they said, until they were given permission freely to leave the station and start their campaign amongst the people. With the passing of hours and of trains for Cairo nerves became a trifle frayed, and in the end the Government had a special train drawn into the station.

When the special train entered Beni-Suef station the commandant approached Nahas Pasha and Mahmoud Pasha and informed them that he had been instructed to clear the station. He therefore asked them both, together with their followers, to enter the train without further demur.

Nahas Pasha and Mahmoud Pasha met this request with an inquiry as to what would happen if they refused to do what was asked them, to which question the commandant replied that he would in such an event be compelled to use force. On realising that the commandant was in earnest and that force would be used in the event of any further refusal to comply with his request, the two Opposition leaders abandoned further opposition and agreed to board the train and to return to Cairo.

One or two of their followers demurred for a while, but eventually the special train steamed out of Beni-Suef station on its return to Cairo with the whole party aboard.

The "morning after" saw both sides claiming victory. The Government newspaper "S'haab" says the Premier, Sidky Pasha, accomplished his purpose and the Opposition were made to look ridiculous. The Wafdist "Dia" declares that Sidky Pasha knew that the Ward and Liberal leaders were prepared to stay at Beni-Suef station for days, and he was obliged to terminate the situation by the threat of force, "fearing dangerous developments."—"Manchester Guardian.



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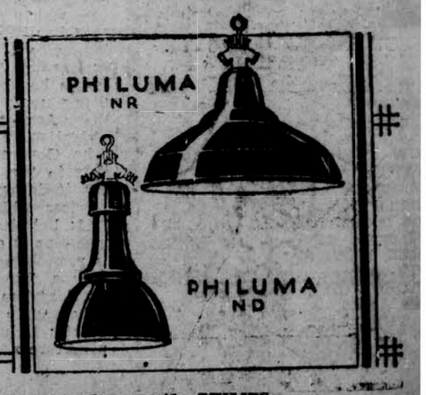

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x Tango Maru	6893	29 April	14 May
Yasukuni ,,	12000	....	@17May
Tottori ,,	5973	16 May	30 May
Yamagata Maru	3807	20 ,,	28 ,,
Hakone ,,	10500	....	@1 June
Iyo ,,	6000	30 May	13 ,,
Suwa ,,	11000	....	16 ,,
xTokiwa ,,	6972	15 June	29 ,,

*Do not carry passengers.
xCalls at Colombo.
(a)From Colombo.

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo.	Arrive Marseilles
Terukuni Maru	12000	12 May	28 May
Hakusan ,,	10500	27 ,,	14 June

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Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Asama Maru	22000	27 May	2 June
Taiyo ,,	22000	9 June	16 ,,

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Shinnoh Maru	25th April	7th May
Havre Maru	4th May.	15th ,,
Borneo Maru	10th ,,	23rd ,,
Shunko Maru	25th ,,	8th June
Celebes Maru	4th June	19th ,,

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

General Selling Wave Continues.

DOMINATING FACTOR WEAKNESS OF WALL-STREET.

Absence Of Fresh Buying

The cause of over speculation and subsequent relapse is the failure to maintain the proper relationship between credit, production and consumption, as well as between the world level of prices of commodities and the prevailing rates of wages. The origin of trade cycle is largely prydhological. Our speculation resulting in undue higher prices generally follow excessive declines. Efforts to stabilize upon a more even keel have so far failed, but this does lead to a fatalistic attitude because in past efforts have not proved successful.

Bombay, May 4.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was generally weak on general selling and the weakness of Wall Street, but at the close it developed a somewhat firm tendency. Prices opened at a decline of 2 points and a further fall of 11 points was recorded on general selling wave. At this level there was scattered week-end short covering was resulted in a rally of 6 points from the lowest level and the market closed at a net decline of 9 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points to 9.40.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was weak and closed at a decline of 10 to 11 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points to 8.15c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened quiet but steady at a decline of 14 to 15 points in sympathy with overnight decline in New York. There was fairly heavy Bombay buying, while trade calling and week-end shorts covering were also in evidence. The market closed quiet but steady at a decline of 11 to 10 points.

East Indian cotton futures declined 11 points with July 4.14 and October 9.24. Sakel Egyptian futures lost 155 points.

The Alexandria market was quiet and closed at a decline of 10 to 21 points.

REUTER'S NEW YORK WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

Cotton this week has been dominated by the weakness ruling on the Stock market, but offerings were absorbed by trade buying and covering on the scale down. with technical rallies occasionally developing.

The low temperatures and recurring rains in the South have been responsible for delaying farm work and germination, while some re-planting will be necessary in the south-west, but it is believed that dry and warm weather during the month of May can overcome these setbacks.

A larger percentage of weevil emergence upto April 15th is contained in reports received from Texas than since 1927. The emergence has since been delayed by lower temperatures, while it is generally understood that fewer were in hibernation.

The opinion is generally expressed that the decrease in acreage will not exceed ten per cent.

May notices, approximating 68,000 bales, were stopped by leading Cotton Houses against late month premiums. Co-operative Associations have been transferring May and July contracts into new crops.

WAITING POLICY ADVISABLE.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co., in their report state that the heavy slump in American Securities has severely shaken confidence in Cotton prices, though Continental and English Spinners are reported to be freely fixing "Calls". The next American Budget is likely to show a heavy deficit but it is proposed to meet such deficits by loans rather than resort to fresh taxations. With the uncertain conditions in American Securities and the unknown policy of Farm Board as to its spot holdings after July, it is difficult to foresee any decided trend in prices except a natural reaction or unless weather causes serious damage to the crop. For the time being we continue to advise a waiting policy pending further developments.

NO PERMANENT ADVANCE.

Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson in their report dated Liverpool 15th ultimo state: —

"The acreage question is still a doubtful point, but scepticism is being displayed by most operators as to reduction here being more than of a very moderate character, and quite insufficient to relieve the situation. Accounts as to the progress of the crop are normally satisfactory, though more congenial temperatures and drier conditions would be helpful for more rapid advance in planting. Reduction in the sales of fertilisers is still the main "bullish" element in the situation as regards the future of the crop.

Broadly speaking, we can see nothing in the situation to warrant expressing a belief in any permanent advance. At the present moment, we rather look for a sagging state of affairs until something definitely adverse to the coming crop makes its appearance, or what would be still more unexpected and certainly a more helpful factor, a definite improvement in trade. We think that sales on advances that are due to "short" covering, as occurred yesterday, are occasions to be taken advantage of by those holding on to stale "Bull" commitments, and we also would suggest with the existing outlook to sell "short" conservatively for those who have enterprise and courage, though we consider that quite moderate profits should be taken by those embarking on such a programme."

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from New York:—

Cotton general selling particularly New Orleans selling. Forced declines. Weakness American stocks contributing factors. May work some lower.

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. Stubbs & Grindred, Liverpool, cables:—

"Market look a rather near grounding crop news inclined."

"Bullish though acreage still quite uncertain."

Messrs. Hornby, Hemelryk & Co. Liverpool cable:—

"New York cables good dull weak stock market main factors."

New York July highest 9.72—01 lowest 9.59 —14.

New York October Highest 10.04 (opening, lowest 9.93 (11-05 a.m.)

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents cabled on 2nd instant:—

11-20 a.m. Liverpool: Selling absorbed by some buying orders on limits. Trade fixing call sales.

11-48 a.m. New York cables: Textiles remain dull; market heavy, considerable liquidation and speculative selling; trade buying moderately at limits. Looks lower.

Reuter's cable: New York market was generally weak on general selling and the weakness of Wall Street, but at the close it developed a somewhat firm tendency.

Approximate difference between markets:—

Liverpool July (expected) eq. 5.15
Broach J-A (expected) Rs. 180 eq 4.10
Difference 105 pts eq. Rs. 48
New York July (close) 9.64 eq. 4.82
Broach J-A (expected) Rs. 180 eq 4.10
Difference 72 points eq Rs. 32
Liverpool-New York:—
(At New York close and Liverpool due) July 66; October 53 (American points).

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 4.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Wheat May	3	13	6
Wheat Sept.	3	14	0
Linseed May	6	13	0
Linseed Sept.	6	14	6

BANISH SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

Buy a bottle of "DESTROYER". a dainty perfumed lotion that will remove all ugly and superfluous hair in 3 minutes. "DESTROYER" completely extracts the hair root thus preventing further growth.

"DESTROYER" leaves the skin soft, supple and smooth as a child's. It has no harmful effect, causes no irritation.

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GULZAR TRADING AGENCY,
P O. Box No. 72, LAHORE

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, May 4.

Our market opened at Rs. 132 for Broach J-A delivery and after declining to Rs. 181/8 on scattered selling, prices steadily advanced to Rs. 182/12 on absence of selling and some short covering. Liverpool opened at a decline of 6 points and later cables were 8 points down. Our market ruled quiet but steady and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:

Broach A.-M. 176/4.
Broach J.-A. 182/12.
New Broach A.-M. 198/12.
Oomra May 156.
Oomra July 159.
New Oomra D.-J. 169/8.
Bengal May 139/8.
Bengal July 141/8.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 4.

May	122.00	plus 3.10
Aug.	120.30	plus 1.30
Nov.	120.90	plus 2.60

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, May 4.

	To-day.	Total.
Broach A.-May	1,100	34,500
Oomra May	500	1,400
Bengal May	300	1,600

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 4.

Bengal Superfine	145
Bengal Fine	140
Bengal F.G.	135
Sindh-Punjab Fine	140
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	135
Wardha-Hingt Fine	160
Nagpur Savner Fine	165
Yeotmal Fine	155
Arvi Fine	155
Amraoti Fine	150
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	150
Mulkapur Fine	145
Khandesh Fine	145
Muthia Fine	140
Muthia F.G.	135
Nanded-Purna F.G.G.S.	160
Sailu F.G.G.S.	150
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	165
Burwah Sanavad Fine	155
Indore-Ujjain Fine	165
Broach Fine	180
Broach F.G.	175

READY COTTON SALES.

97	G G Kesha & Co.	Pachora	152½
200	Viram Ladha	Broach	179½
100	Do.	Palej 40n to Broach	
88	Currimbhai	Dakor	147
100	P R Vakharia	Aurangabad	149⅜
100	Bombay & Co.	Mathia	144
100	Mithabhai Nathoo	Arvi	158
57	Do.	Aurangabad	153
103	Japan T & Co.	Amraoti	151
63	P Crystal & Co.	Vadal	146
200	G G Kesha & Co.	Mathia	144
86	Do.	Malkapur	179½

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 4.

In full-pressed Bales.	2-5-31.	Since 1st Sept. year.	This
Khandesh	359	312,955	
Central India	500	312,290	
Barsi and Nagar	50	161,850	
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1180	80,639	
Berar	655	552,655	
Central Provinces	187	351,817	
Total Oomras	1,869	1,772,206	
Dholera	3,588	166,037	
N.-W. Provinces	186	87,379	
Rajputana	565	39,156	
Sind-Punjab	1,177	110,788	
Broach	4,041	254,938	
Coompta & Dharwar	1,585	45,600	
Westerns-Northerns	353	22,648	
Cocoanada	.....	23	
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	887	18271	
Persian	.....	206	
American	9,776	69,309	
Egyptian & African	556	204,454	
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	.....	124	
Total	24,543	2,791,137	

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	1st Sept. to 30th April 2-5-31.	This year.
Europe	3,677	462,753
Japan & China	10,000	1,308,700
Coast Ports	.....	16,080
Up-country by Rail	.....	142,281
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	.....	46,491
Total	14,577	1,976,316

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 4.

	Bales.
Khandesh	359
Central India	500
Barsi-Nugger	50
Hyderabad-Gaorani	118
Berar	655
Central Provinces	187
Dhollera	3,588
N.-W. Provinces	186
Rajputana	565
Sind-Punjab	1,177
Broach	4,041
Compta-Dharwar	1,565
Westerns-Northerns	353
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	887
Americaus	9,776
East Africans	556
Cotton	24,543 Cwts.
Wheat	5,155
Linseed	19,035
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,061
Gingellyseeds	357
Poppyseeds	12
Groundnuts	14,047
Castorseeds	5,201 Tons.
Coal	4,383

FOREIGN PRODUCE-MARKETS.

Steady Demand For Wheat

Bombay, May 4.

Following cables are received here to-day:—

Wheat Cable (Chicago):—

"Prices advanced on unfavourable weather in North-West, foreign buying and covering by shorts. Closed firm."

Wheat Cable (Liverpool)—

"Decidedly larger trade lately. Anticipate continuation of Continental demand unless unexpected pressure any Exporter. Foresee steady market."

Linseed Cable (London)—

"Market steady in sympathy with grains. Some expected acreage increase in Argentine is likely to offset decreases in America, Canada and other countries. Owing better wheat prices and Peso Exchange decline, there is less selling pressure from Argentine. Comparatively smaller Indian shipments maintained broader demand for Argentine. Cake and Oil markets doing better."

Wheat afloat to the United Kingdom 1,795,000 quarters.

"Chicago cables: Wheat dry weather Spring Wheat Belt except few showers."

Liverpool Wheat:—
May s 4/5 7/8d down 5/8d.
July s 4/7 5/8d down 3/8d.
Oct s 4/9 1/4d down 3/8d

Chicago Wheat:—
May dol 81 3/4 up 1/8
July dol 63 3/4 up 1 1/4
Sept dol 63 1/4 up 1 1/2

London Linseed:—
May/June £8-13-9 up sh 2/6d
Market quiet.

Argentine Linseed:—
June 10.71 down 2
July 10.86 down 2
Market steady.

London Linseed Oil:—
June /Aug sh 16/4 1/2d unchanged.
Sep/Dec sh 17/3d up 3/4d
Market very quiet.

New York Sugar:—
July 129 unchanged
Sept 136 down 1
Dec 145 unchanged
Market quiet.

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

Receipts from 1st September to 30th April 27,50,369
Same time last season 29,50,424
Exports from 1st September to 30th April*
United Kingdom 61,357 1930|31; 65,460 1929|30.
Continent 3,99,457 1930|31; 5,49,738 1929|30.
China 2,50,410 1930|31; 2,94,409 1929|30.
Japan 10,58,290 1930|31; 878440 1929|30.
Coast Ports 16,090 1930|31; 15,814 1929|30.
U.S.A. 1,439 1930|31; 29,819 1929|30.
Total 17,87,549 1930|31; 18,33,660 1929|30.
Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept. 1930 to 30th April 1931 1,42,282
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1930 to 30th April 1931 5,37,690
Same period last year 6,04,396
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay on 30th April 1931 10,05,911
Same time last year 13,05,634

KARACHI STATISTICS.

(Compiled from Reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and other sources.)

Total receipts from Upcountry from 1st Sept. to 22nd April 9,59,898
Total for the corresponding period last season 9,51,163
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept. to 22nd April 7,75,289
Total for the corresponding period last season 8,48,079

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 1.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company.	Latest prices. £		
Andhra Valley (7-1/2 p. c. 1933 Notes	100	10	0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	61	10	0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.	0	12	3
Bengal Iron 7-1/2 p. c. Preference	0	5	0
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock	64	0	0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0	7	3
Calcutta Tramway (Ordy.)	0	7	0
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0	7	3
De Havilland Aircraft Co. Ltd.	1	1	0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	5	5	0
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn.	110	0	0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	0	16	6
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0	1	3
Indian Iron & Steel 7-1/2 p. c. Debs.	83	10	0
London & Rhodesian Mining & Land	0	2	0
Nitrate Rail. (Ordy.)	2	2	6
Rangoon Electric Tram. & S. Ord.	1	13	0
Shahadara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1/2 p.c. Deb.	62	10	0
Tata Iron & Steel 7 p.c. Debentures	96	10	0
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 'B' Debs. 1938/50	110	10	0

Remarks:—Tata Powers ex-dividend.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

QUIET BUT STEADY SESSION

Values Maintained

Bombay, May 4

The share market opened at about unchanged rates and ruled quiet but steady. There was only limited turnover of business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Dispite weakness in raw cotton and absence of cloth demand, share prices are well maintained. This shows that operators are awaiting to enter the market on the bull side but in the absence of any sound reason, the market is grinding. Bombay, Burma shares were steady and Tata Steel shares showed some improvement. Alcock shares fared well. The market will remain closed on the 7th, 8th and 9th inst. for settlement purposes.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, May 4

Bombay Dyeing 682; 85; 83
Century 233; 35; 33-2
Colaba 104
Crescent 71-14
Fazul 379; 80
Indore 368; 63
Madhowji 22 N.
Nagpur 385; 66; 65-10
New Great 151; 51-14
Pearl 236; 36-14
Simplex 61; 63-2
Swadeshi 266
Burma 430; 32; 28; 29
Hydro 105
Tram 115; 114-11
Deff. 273; 76
Ord. 22; 2; 22-8
Bundi 14.12
Indian 185
Kalni Ord. 188
Alcock 180; 83

MILLS.

Bombay, May 4

100 Ahm. Advance	300 xd.
50 Apollo	2- 8
10 Bom. Cotton P.	4-1
500 Bom. Cotton	111-4
250 Bom. Dyeing	683-12
250 Bradbury P.	160
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	233-2
500 Central India P.	446-14
100 Central India	365-10
100 Colaba	104-6
100 Cooria	147-8
100 Crescent	71-14
250 Currim	75
250 David	110
250 Dawn	560
200 Ed. Sassoon	45
10 E D Sassoon D	0-5-6
100 Elphinstone P.	22
100 Elphinstone	5
250 Fazulbhoy	380-0
100 Finlay	90
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	124-6
1000 Hindustan	1405
100 Indore Malwa	363-12
100 Jamshed Pref.	60
250 Jamshed	10
100 Kastoorchand	8-7
100 Khatau	104- 6
100 Kohinoor	137-8
250 Laxmi	915
100 Madhowji	22-8
250 Madras United	575
1000 Maneckji Petit	600
100 Meyer Sasoon	45
1000 Morarji	505-0
50 Mysore	128-8
200 New Great P.	125
200 New Great	151-14
100 New City	61- 4
250 Pabani	140-10
250 Pearl	236-14
100 Phoenix	295
10 Premier	1-10
100 Shapurji	6
1000 Sholapur	1275
250 Simplex	65-2
100 Swan	88-12
100 Swadeshi	266-4
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	20
500 Vishnu P.	577- 8
500 Vishnu	1425
1000 Western	740

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	97- 8
50-25 Central	14-8
£10-5 Eastern	72-8xd.
500 Imperial	1065-0
500-125 Imperial Contr.	266- 4
100-50 India	83
5 Union	3-6-0

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	14-12-0
70 Gwalior	87- 8
250 Indian	188-10
100 Katni 1st P.	101- 4
100 Katni 2nd P.	102- 0
40 Katni Df.	210- 0
100 Katni	168-12
10 Punjab P.	9-6
10 Punjab	8-8
100 Shahabad	155

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P:	6- 8
15 Jupiter	7- 8
15 New India	17-4
200-100 Oriental	1657-8
10 Vulcan	8-7

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	118- 8
1000 Andhra Val. P.	975- 4
1000 Andhra Val.	581-4
50 Bom. Tram P.	64-10
50 Bom. Tram	114-11
100 Tata Hydro P.	101- 4
100 Tata Hydro	105-0
1000 Tata Power P.	1103-12
1000 Tata Power	425-0

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	302-8
100 Amritsar Patti	118- 0
100 Central Provinces	78-4
100 Dho. Barramati	81- 8
100 Guzrat	93
93 Mandra Bhon.	85- 8
500 Tapti Valley	636-4

MINING.

10 Central India	0-12
10 Shivrajpur	13-12xd.
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	112-8
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	40-0
30 Tata Steel D.	276-4
75 Tata Steel	22-8

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	183-11
250 Bom. Steam P.	201-4
250 Bom. Steam	145
50 Bom. Telephone	45-8
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-11-0
125 Bom. Burma Old	429-8
50 Bom Burma New	160-0
100 Ind. Bleaching	145-0
15 Scindia	8-14-0
3-1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	82-7-0
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	101-0-0

RUSSIAN COTTON CROP.

Plan To Increase Production

Before the war Russia imported annually 845,000 bales of cotton. In 1926-27 the United States of America alone sold the Soviets more them half a million bales of American Cotton. Since than the amount sold to Russia has dropped drastically. Russia is Jumping domestic production of raw cotton.

Forty-three irrigation projects in cotton growing regions are opening vast new areas. Acreage is to be increased from 2,700,000 in 1930 to 4,400,000 in 1931. To this can be added 1,200,000 acres which do not require irrigation. Production has increased from 41,000 Bales in 1921 to 1,900,000 Bales in 1930. This is 12 per cent of U. S. A. annual production and 6.7 per cent of world production. The 1931 crop is expected to be about 3-1/2 million bales. At present the consumption in Russian is about 2 million bales. The balance is exported and some cotton has arrived here also. About 1-1/2 lacs bales have reached Liverpool this year. Only few bales have come here and the colour is white and is quoted c.i.f. at Rs. 290/- per cdy.

The Acting Governor of Bombay and Lady Hotson accompanied by Captains C. E. Morrison and C. R. Battscombe, Aides-de-Camp, arrived Government House, Mahableshwar, on Friday, 1st instant.

The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hudson, Mr. J. C. Hudson and Miss Venning lunched at Government House, Mahableshwar, on Sunday.

WEATHER REPORT.

THUNDER STORMS IN ASSAM.

POONA, May 4.

Associated with thunderstorms there has been nearly general rain in Assam and local rain in Madras Deccan with a few falls in south Hyderabad, Bengal and Upper Burma. Temperature is above normal from north Hyderabad to United Provinces and Bihar.

A western disturbance causing which lies this morning as low pressure area over south-west Punjab is causing cloud in North-west Frontier Province and Kashmir.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Cherrapunji two inches; Silchar and Sibrugarh one; Sibsagar, Shillong and Narayanganj a half; Gauhati a quarter, Kodaikanal a half: Bellary and Hanamkonda a quarter.

Forecast:—Thunderstorm rain will continue in Assam and extend in Bengal and Burma. A few falls also are likely in North West Frontier Province and Kashmir.—A.P.

GREAT INDIAN ASTROLOGER

Send date and time of birth or letter writing time and age. 25 marvellous predictions Rs. 2-4-0. Annual Life Reading Rs. 1-4-0. 5 questions solved Rs. 1-4-0 Prof. A. VENKATASASTRI, GOPALAPURAM KOTHAPETA, (E. Godavery—MADRAS.)

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BOMBAY, TUESDAY, MAY, 5, 1931.

MISSION OF INDIAN YOUTH

—:o:—

"We Shall Not Die Before Our Chains Are Broken"

MR. NARIMAN'S ADDRESS TO KERALA STUDENTS.

In the course of his inspiring welcome address of the All-Kerala Student's Conference Mr. Muhammed Abdur Rehman Said:—

The aliveness of a nation's soul can be measured only by its creative output. And it is true that the worth of a nation is judged by its culture, philosophy, art and science. The youth of new society and ti recreate a new culture and philosophy, founded on a new social and economic basis. It is no use trying to live up on the past glories of our ancestors. They must be of use to us only in so far as they may form some landmarks in the history of our progress and development. They may also guide and inspire us as beacon lights. We have to make the best use of our present day education which for more than the last fifty years has been an endeavour for an ugly mass production of clerkships, cruelly careless and indifferent to every grade of quality and variety that ought to go to the making of a beautiful life mosaic, wholly neglecting to encourage cultivation of indivdual eastes, condemning the whole lot to the work of galley slaves with a change of pens or pencils for oars. Education, one of the most ancient problems of human family, as old as the gift of speech itself, though the correct values of which still remain unassimilated and unaccepted by persons who control the state policy of education, has, no doubt, a two-fold design on life. It has to prepare the youth for progressive realisation of the higher quolites of evolution and equip him for the necessary task of bread-winning by giving an appropriate mental and physical culture. This double task must be accomplished, there can be no two opinions about it, without misdirecting or twisting his tastes, with a view to develop the youth fully., Perfect autonomy, complete freedom, both to the teachers and the taught, in individual and collective state, is of vital importance for full progress of education. We generally know the wise course of action: but always lack courage to act. It is the translation of thought into action, sincere conviction into honest deed, that has been found to be most difficult to achieve.

Students can do a lot even during their school days to prepare the masses for self-Government. They have to prepare the masses to understand the import of citizenship and make them fit to rule or be ruled. To this end they must boldly demolish many social inequalities and other abuses that eat into the vitals of our socal life and sap the ration of its real power to win freedom. Students can and must play the part of missionaries of communal concord and social peace and harmony. This will be found an Herculean task, difficult of achievement if only they borrow the stock arguments and ideas of caste distinctions, and communal tensions from their elders and approach them through beaten tracks; but all these problems will be easy of solution when the youth approaches them determined to revolutionise their ideas and create a new world of thought and deed bent upon ending the social iniquities and communal differences by doing Justice to all. Youth must revolutionise the thoughts and ideals not only in the sphere of politics and economics but also of society and religion, the last of which. I do not think, need casting off only for the follies of priests.

Students of to-day are to be the torch bearers of future civilisation. They must set their face towards the goal to be attained—the goal of Swaraj, social economical and political—and work out the destiny of their country with a soul animated by the highest motives of selfless service and sacrifice, allowing nothing to bar their passage or mar their progress. They have to organise themselves to be strong and be able to carry out their decisions into practice.

With a strong organisation to back you up and firm determination to bring out the latent powers lying hidden in you. I do believe, the students of Kerala can effect far reaching changes in this land and restore her to her wonted place and position in the civilised world, equal or even better than the one she once occupied in the days gone by.—VANDE MATARAM."

MR. NARIMAN'S ADDRESS

In the course of his address as President of the Kerala Students' Conference at Badgaria, Mr. K. F. Nariman said:—

Shortly before my departure from Bombay, the South Indian Residents of my city honoured me with a send-off function, many Keralites, at present in Bombay, drew my attention to various local problems and provincial questions and appealed to me to get them tackled during my short stay here; some referred to the oppressive land-tenure system and the consequent misery and distress of the peasantry, others to the reorganisation of village work, some asked me to deal with the question of Moplas and others appealed to try and get rid of some existing evil social customs. In my reply I had to make clear to them not to entertain any such high expectations of me as otherwise you might be disappointed and even regret your choice. I am neither a magician nor a Mahatma to achieve such wonderful achievements in a short flying visit of less than a week. As Mrs. Naidu from the chair very correctly put it in that meeting, local problems and local questions must be left to the local leaders and local organisations to be dealt with and tackled: outside leader should not trespass upon and encroach on this, both duty and privilege of local workers. These conditions are common in one form or another to all provinces and we have decided not to have any patch-work reforms here and there, but to sweep off the whole rotten and satanic system that is the root cause and at the bottom of all our evils: hence though not presuming to interfere, I will humbly venture to advise, not to waste any more time or labour on these comparatively small issues, but to cncentrate all our energies and capacity on the one ultimate goal of Purna Swaraj. With that one great achievement, all these petty evils and miseries will disappear like a mighty wave sweeping away in the deep sea with one flow all the refuge and dirt. But I am afraid I am once again drifting from the original main issue. To-day presiding over this assembly of Youths, my duty is to humbly place before you the Mission of the youth, not only in this district and province, but in the whole country; that mission is not confined to petty local issues or to redress local grievances here and there.

MISSION OF YOUTH.

That mission of youth is higher, nobler, more glorious, more divine and universal: it covers all the spheres of life, it includes social, political, communal, cultural and in short, all problems, affecting human life and human action, human happiness and in one word it is the redemption of humanity all round. It has to break through all barriers, override all old conventions, condemn both local orthodoxy and foreign bureaucracy and strip the society of all the enervating and degenerating customs and habits. I know the task seem to be Herculian and almost impossible to achieve but do not despair and be not down-hearted. Howsoever difficult the task, howsoever thorny the path, with faith in yourself, with courage in both hands, with organisation and concerted action, all obstacles, that may at first appear insurmountable, can be overcome and the thorny path will be strewn with roses. The word impossible is only to be found in the dictionary of fools. It certainly does not exist in the dictionary of youths. In order to make this apparently Herculian task easier and bring it within the limited scope of human capacity let us proceed step by step and tackle one problem after another.

ONE VITAL ISSUE.

Let me deal first with the problem which appears to be most pressing and needing our immediate attention. So far as the country is concerned that one pressing, all-absorbing and most important problem is the attainment of complete political emancipation of the country. A satisfactory solution of that question will *ipso facto* smoothen our path and clear out our way for the eradication and removal of many other evils. Therefore, whilst not completely neglecting other issues my appeal to the youth of the Province and the youth of the country, is to concentrate all your energy, spend all your power and strength, in short sacrifice all other issues for the present and devote yourself wholly and solely to the one fundamental, vital all-absorbing issue, viz., the attainment of Purna Swaraj or Complete Independence for the ancient and glorious land; of what avail your degrees and your gilded robes and of what value your medals and scholarships, so long as the chain of slavery and foreign bondage disgraces your whole existence, stunts your intellect, dwarfs both your body and your soul, makes you impotent dummies in your own country, neither respected at home nor honoured abroad; rather be an illiterate and ignorant freeman than an intellectual, cultured degreed slave; the higher the education the greater the disgrace and stigma of slavery. Swami Vivekanand once in disgust, advised all the students to throw off all their books, robes, sanads, all paraphernalia of University life, into the nearest sea and turn back with greater leisure and better inclination to work for the emancipation of the country.

INDIAN YOUTH.

My young friends, I am not exaggerating, I am not flattering, I am not paying empty compliments when I say that youth is both the national asset and hope of the country. The elders might ponder and deliberate, might frame schemes and pass resolutions, might draw up elaborate and militant programmes, and issue appeals, all that merely remain on the paper and burden the records of Congress offices, unless the youths of the country come forward and respond to that call and appeal and execute the words into action, convert paper schemes into active working programme. Without your active help and co-operation the whole structure would fall and no movement can succeed. Study the modern or ancient political history of any country. In Ireland, Russia, China, Turkey, or any other country, big or small, in West or East, the war of independence has been fought and won with the army of enthusiastic, patriotic, self-sacrificing youths and I have not the least doubt in my mind that similar victory will be won for the country also by the same young and rising generation of our Motherland. My hope and prophecy is based on personal experience and personal contact. I can say with pride and confidence that the youth of the country is no way inferior but in many respects superior to the youth of any other country in the world, so they possess the same burning patriotism, the same self-sacrificing spirit, the same moral courage and dash and above all, the same will and determination to attain freedom. What is wanting is only a proper organisation and lead and immediate steps to remove the retograde effects of a pernicious system of education.

After a scathing indictment of the present system of education, Mr. Nariman continued:—

THE TEEMING MILLIONS.

My young friends living in towns and cities you have no idea of the starvation, poverty, oppression and misery through which large percentage of your population is dragging on a miserable existence in millions of villages. If you want to see the real "blessings" of British Rule, visit those villages and you will find them in abundance; living in slouth, unclad, unfed, unhoused uneducated, in sickness no hospitals or even dispensaries for considerable distance, they live like village dogs and die lik city rats. The only amenities that the benign government provides is the idispensable liquor shop at least one in a village, or within easy reach.

Are you going to allow this condition to continue for ever for even a day longer Will you still be wasting your time and your money in such useless and silly studies of English Kings and Queens, when your country is on the grip of [illegible] and death struggle, one last supreme effort to redeem its former position, freedom and glory? Do you not feel humiliated at your present helpless and impotent position Do not listen to that interested prattle that appeal to keep you away from politics at least till your college course is over. It is the same selfish motive safety-first that inspires that advice. I could understand if politics of all kinds was excluded from students' life but the authorities and staff will drag you against your will to participate in loyalty functions. To welcome a Viceroy or a Prince, is a student's duty but to join a leader's procession or attend a national function is ruinous to his career. Do not be fooled and be-guilded by one-sided and silly talks. It is not only your privilege but a duty you owe to your country and to your nation to contribute your utmost to the present political struggle. After your studies are over, the same wiseacres will say now you must look after your people and family. Then you are too old and infirm for any work. Thus the game is transparent and the object is simply to keep you out of the struggle and thus retard the day of its redemption. With us it is not only a question of politics but it is more a question of humanity.

NEW POLITICAL CREED.

Mr. Nariman concluded:—

Remember that we are different from all the nations of the West. Traditionally and temperamentally, we arr differently moulded and above all our conditions are essentially different. The world has produced only one Mahatma who is so different from all the leaders that the world has hitherto produced. He has undertaken one of the greatest experiment the world has ever tried; the eye of the whole world is therefore centred on one man and on your country. It is up to you to do your utmost to help him to make that experiment successful. Then India will have performed the most wonderful phenomena in the World, and not only your country and nation will be emancipated, but the world will be enriched by a New political creed, a new political religion, a creed and religion that will create a Universal Revolution, that will establish peace, prosperity and happiness, not only for your own country but to mankind and humanity in general. Co-operate with him wholeheartedly to achieve that higher and more sacred Goal and rest assured, when that is achieved, India will be reclaimed as the Greatest Country in the world; the Nation will reach the highest moral pinnacle and Mahatma will be universally and unquestionably be acknowledged as the Greatest Man of the Present Age. Make a firm resolution before you depart from this place that though unfortunately we are asses or salves, we shall not die before our chains are broken.—VANDE MATARAM.

"LAND-MARK IN HISTORY."

—:o:—

British Papers On Irwin Regime.

ACCUSATION OF WEAKNESS DENIED.

LONDON, May 4.

The "Daily Telegraph" says:—By conferring the insignia of the Knight of the Garter on Lord Irwin His Majesty the King expresses the national feeling that the burdens of a supremely responsible office during the years of the singular difficulty have been worthily borne. The "Telegraph" pays tribute to Lord Irwin's possession, in very rare degree of the secret of appealing to the sympathy and confidence of all sections of the population in India.

The paper declares that accusation of weakness made against him cannot be sustained but concludes by criticising the Irwin-Gandhi agreement. The paper declares that misgivings have been justified. The Congress Party and Mr. Gandhi himself have openly treated the calling off of the civil disobedience as a truce affording the opportunity for preparation of more determined hostilities. The boycott of British goods has not slackened and incitements to illegality and violence has multiplied. It is to be feared that Lord Willingdon's task has not been lightened by the last decisive action of his predecessor.

"The Morning Post" in a leader while paying very high tribute to Lord Irwin's character expresses misgivings with regard to the wisdom of some of his measures. It expresses the opinion that his judgment was occasionally gravely at fault. The paper says that it is unable to convince itself that the Indian ferment might not have been tempered and controlled in a manner more conducive to the best interests of India herself and her relations with the Empire. Time alone can determine that issue, but whatever the future may hold in store. Lord Irwin's Viceroyalty has been a memorable one and is certain to prove a landmark in Indian and Imperial history.—Reuter.

AMERICAN BUSINESS METHODS.

—:o:—

Mahatmaji's Name Used For Advertisement Stunt

The following appears in "New York Times":—

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
And
TRUST COMPANY
'The Bank of Personal Contact'
Fifth Avenue and 44th Street,
59 Liberty Street,
NEW YORK.

MAHATMA GANDHI,
LEADER.

It has been said, and truthfully, that never has there been a time, throughout the world, when there was so much deliberate effort, as is now being made, to create public opinion.

Public opinion is a source of power and wealth, and men who wish to achieve them sometimes think the quickest way is to aim at opinion by advertisement or propaganda. How subtle and widespread these efforts are, only trained observers can know. Sometimes it is so subtle that only the most wary and well-informed can detect that the news paragraph is inspired, that the heading has a twist in it. Sometimes it is done by the film, on the stage, sometimes by the secret and cunning devices of the personal Press Agent, sometimes by actual leadership. But, when all is said and done, these efforts, at first, affect only the tiniest fraction of the public opinion of the country. It goes on its course, moved by a multitude of forces that none can estimate or detect. When the raging, tearing propaganda has done its utmost, the influence may be found to lie with some quiet, small voice—a Gandhi, for instance. The best method of creating opinion is by leadership, and an example in action is incomparably the finest propaganda. There is no use in a man taking space to tell others to be courageous in times of difficulty, if he, himself, is playing the coward, is withholding capital from his own business and investing it elsewhere, to make still more sure of an affluent old age. Public opinion is influenced by successful achievement, by evident determination and integrity of purpose, by the accumulation of practical results. Let a man show courageous leadership, let him prove his case in these greater ways, and public opinion will assuredly come to side with him.

This country needs a Gandhi—an ardent Leader!!

JAGADISH SHOT DEAD.

Open Battle In Shalimar Garden

POLICE ENCOUNTER WITH "WANTED MEN"

LAHORE, May 3.

Two persons, Jagdish and Sukhdevraj, who were wanted in the Punjab Conspiracy Case, were taken unawares this evening at about dusk in the Shalimar Garden, four miles from the City, by the police. Both Sukhdevraj and Jagdish who were armed with revolvers attempted to escape and opened fire on the police. Police replied as a result of which Jagdish fell dead having been hit by a shot, while Sukhdevraj received injuries. The dead body has been removed to Fort and Sukhdevraj to the hospital.

Further enquiries show that Jagdish and his companion were seen this evening going towards Shalimar Garden by a C.I.D. Officer who immediately gave information to the police headquarters and requisitioned police help to effect their arrest. Long before the suspects entered the garden ,the police (armed) numbering hundred and fifty headed by Mr. Jenkins, Superintendent of Police, surrounded the garden. Finding themselves in deep waters, Jafdish and Sukhdev took out their revolvers and fire shots at the police. The police promptly replied, and for some time there was exchange of shots. Ultimately Jagdish was shot dead and his companion received injuries.—A. P.

PULLED FROM BURNING PLANE.

Mrs. Montague's Experiences.

LONDON, May 4.

Honourable Mrs. Edwin Montagu who left London on 27th March on an aerial tour of the Soviet Russia and Persia in Gipsymoth plane accompanied by amateur pilot Rupert Belville has cabled from Meshed stating that the plane crashed on 3rd May and she was pulled from the burning plane and that she and pilot were not hurt.—Reuter.

THE LIFE-GIVING GANGES.

Where Science And Religion Seem To Agree.

The Calcutta correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes:—

The Ganges is the holiest river of Hindustan, associated in Hindu mythology with divers benign deities. Various points on the river's banks are the goals of immense pilgrimages held at various times and seasons, and there is pious merit in every sip from or plunge into its waters—above all in that last plunge when the charred remains of the dead are committed to its keeping. Simple folk will tell you that that is because the gods have made it holy and rid it of the snares of disease that lurk in lesser streams and pools. The more sophisticated have it the other way about: they say that because the ancients found the Ganges free of mischief they gave it gods and godesses in their hymns and legends. Their judgment is endorsed by modern science.

A PARADOX.

It was found many years ago, of course, that the Ganges water foul to the eye in many reaches, defiled by every sort of material cast into it by man and beast, contained the bacteria of some of the deadliest diseases of mankind. Yet it remained comparatively innocuous, and no man could discover why. A new generation of scientists set to work. They arrived at the theory that the water nourished other orders of bacteria, so tiny as to defy the sight even when the most powerful microscopes were used, and that these maintained a constant victorious war against their mischievous neighbours. The theory was put to the test. A supply of Ganges water was so filtered that according to all known laws there should have been left in it no living organism whatever. The water thus filtered was then treated in the accepted manner for obtaining a culture of bacteriophage, but without perceptible result, and a few drops of it were poured into a test-tube containing a slightly milky culture of malignant bacteria—the germs of various diseases, such as cholera, dysentery, and enteric. The milkiness disappeared: the bacteria were microscopically examined and were found to be dead. The inference is that what was poured into the test tube was not the inert fluid that contemporary knowledge says it should have been, but contained filter-passing organisms that are inimical to the bacteria of the diseases bottled in the test tube.

AN EAGER QUEST.

It remained to discriminate, if possible—though all the work had to be done in metaphorical darkness as black as pitch—between bacteriophage that might destroy the bacteria of one disease, others of two, and yet others of three diseases; and it is claimed that the bacteriophage inimical in their natural element to a single disease can be trained to attack two types of bacteria, and later three or four. Thus has been produced a culture of which a few drops administered through the mouth to a dysentery patient have effected in a few hours a cure that normally takes several days or weeks. Not all the experiments, indeed, have been so successful, and not all the expert doctors accept the new cultures as an absolute cure. But the results obtained in successful tests were wonderful enough to induce the most eager quest in the School of Tropical Medicine here—one of the great institutions of its kind,—and to justify an exhibition of the experiments before a select number of the general public only the other day. Perhaps the Ganges is to give up at last its age-old secret, vindicate the honour in which it is held by the faithful, and afford mankind a longed-for and secure relief from some of our most stubborn scourges.

CONGRESS POWER IRRESISTIBLE.

No Rest Till Independence Is Won.

BADAGARA, May 3.

Mr. Sen Gupta accompanied by Mr. K. F. Nariman and Mr. T. Prakasham on arrival here were accorded an enthusiastic welcome. They taken in a big procession headed by three caprisined elephants. Messrs. Sen Gupta, Nariman and Prakasham were presented with addresses by the Calicut Taluka Board, Union Board and onther local bodies. Replying to the addresses Mr. Sen Gupta said the power of the Congress was irresistible and the government would have to yield. The Congress would no rest content until Independence was established.—A. P.

MR. SEN-GUPTA IN MANGALORE.

(From A Correspondent.)

MANGALORE, May 4.

Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta, President-elect of the sixth South Kanara Political Conference arrives here on the sixth morning and presides over the cinference the same afternoon. Later he will receive a civic address from the Municipality. He will address public meeting. Mr. Sen-Gupta leaves Mangalore on the 7th.

The Women's Conference opens the same evening, Mrs. Krishnabai Panjikar presiding.

The Youth Conference meets on the 8th evening, Mr. Yusuf Meherally presiding. He is to arrive on the 7th evening.

Earth Tremors In Manchester

LONDON, May 4.

Thousands of people in Manchester District were thrown into panic yesterday morning by one of severest earth tremors ever experienced in England. Nobody was hurt, but the streets were filled with terrified people. The shock is ascribed to the sudden slipping of earth's crust owing to "fault."—Reuter.

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